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Trygve Lie

From Grorud to Lake Success

BY ERIK J. FRIIS

TODAY WE ARE INVOLVED in another struggle—a struggle for peace, and more than that—far more than that—a struggle for a decent life for people everywhere. It will be a long and bitter fight. Now too, we shall carry on, and we shall win.” These words, the final words of Trygve Lie’s speech at the Nobel Anniversary Dinner given by The American-Scandinavian Foundation in New York last October strike at the core of the world’s ills and troubles which, after more than two years of peace, seem to be as far from a solution as ever. Today, with the entire idea of a world organization on trial, one of the factors that inspire hope and confidence is the realization on the part of the chief executive of the United Nations that the efforts to maintain peace in the political sphere are inextricably intertwined with that other great challenge of our times—namely, how to raise the standard of living of the common man; only by securing a “decent life” for everyone in the economic sphere will we be able to maintain peace in the political sphere. A constant awareness of this two-fold character of the problems facing the world today, that is, the political and the economic, serves perhaps more than anything else as the key to the ideas and ideals, and even the actions, of the present Secretary General of the United Nations.

One of the outstanding features of the history of the last thousand years is the fact that, politically speaking, the world has advanced from a period of local governments, the city states with their petty quarrels

and feuds, to a period dominated by the nation state with war and power politics on a national plane; similarly, we seem today to be entering upon an era in which political and economic relationships are being raised to the absolute or international level on which any real solution of the world's present-day ills will have to be made. And, as the sphere of politics has expanded to cover the whole globe, the sphere of action of the statesmen and politicians has increased correspondingly. One might go so far as to say that Trygve Lie symbolizes and is the personification of this growth of political activity from the purely local to the international level. His career, ranging from local politician to cabinet member, and then to a position of leadership in world politics, might in many ways serve as an indication that Willkie's "One World" is on the point of being realized.

Trygve Lie is, however, by no means the first statesman of international stature the Scandinavian countries have given the world. We need only mention the names of Fridtjof Nansen, Christian L. Lange, C. J. Hambro, Peter A. Munch, and Hjalmar Branting, to make one realize that the Northern nations have a long and honorable record in the efforts to build a stable and peaceful international society. The appointment of Trygve Lie to the Secretary Generalship of the United Nations was for this reason received not only as a recognition of the ability of Norway's Foreign Minister, but also as a well deserved recognition of the continuous work by the Scandinavian nations to preserve world peace.

An examination of the past record of Trygve Lie will reveal three of his main characteristics: his idealism, his capacity for hard work, and his ability to grow with the increasing difficulty of his assignments. The early lessons in government and the other social sciences given him by his old friend and teacher, Johan Evje at Grorud, were infused with a liberal and idealist philosophy of life, and he has never since lost sight of the goal: The raising of the living standard and the cultural level of the whole people and the creation of international good-will and understanding. This idealist philosophy forms, as it were, the background on which all his work as Norwegian Cabinet Minister and later as United Nations official must be seen to be properly evaluated. As for his capacity for hard work, suffice it to say that stories are still being told by past and present associates about Trygve Lie, in his shirt sleeves and smoking an interminable number of cigarettes, settling down to an all-night session of work, and emerging with a workable solution or arrangement in the morning. Once, during his first year as cabinet minister, a friend asked him why he had so many rows of shelves opposite

his desk. "They are for unfinished business," was Lie's reply. They were all empty!

But the one thing that impresses his associates is his astounding ability to grow with the bigger assignments given him. Progressing from local politics to cabinet minister to the U. N. he has shown an unbounded capacity for adjustment, growth, and assimilation. As he faced the various crises of our times he has shown that he knows how to grapple successfully with problems on ever higher levels. Another outstanding trait is his power to instill confidence; his level glance and quick smile are an indication that behind the jovial and imposing façade there are a first-rate intelligence, an unexcelled power of judgment and evaluation, and a personality which is perhaps dominated more by determination and a wonderful sense of humor than anything else.

Trygve Lie was born in Oslo, then called Kristiania, on July 16, 1896, and grew up at Grorud, one of the suburbs of the capital. From the very earliest school years he was a talented and serious-minded student, with the social sciences receiving most of his attention and interest; he was a voracious reader, but always found time to go in for sports and the outdoor life. His teacher during the formative years, Johan Evje, became aware of his potentialities and did much to guide the interests of the boy in the direction in which they were later to bear such rich fruit.

His great capacity for learning may be attested to by the fact that he finished high school in record time—one year—and college in two years, taking his *artium* in 1914. These years also saw Trygve go in for sports in a big way. He played for years as outside right on the Furuset and Grorud soccer teams; he held the Akers district record in hop-step-and-jump, was a first-rate sprinter and a hunter of note. In his thirties he took up tennis with avid interest, and still plays a fine game of singles or doubles. He also found time for the administrative aspects of sports, being for many years an officer of the National Labor Athletic Association.

While still attending school he became an enthusiastic member of various youth societies and political clubs, taking part both as organizer and speaker. "Politics has been my hobby," he said once in a gathering of old friends. This interest awakened early and was fully developed before he had reached sixteen. The Grorud milieu with its factories and early union activity was ideal for the growth of political interests strongly tinged with the new ideas of social and economic progress. While studying law at the University of Oslo he became secretary of the Aker Labor Party in 1915, and also held down a clerical job in the

Central Office of the Labor Party in Oslo. One day Lie's superior was asked whether he was satisfied with him. "Five days of the week I think he is a genius, but on the sixth he seems to be just a child," was the verdict. "But that will change with the years," the other ventured. "No, he will never get over it," was the reply. And it is said, perhaps in jest, that he has never gotten over it.

He was admitted to the bar in 1919, and, in the fall of 1921, he married Hjørdis Jørgensen, his boyhood sweetheart. He was appointed secretary of a Labor Party delegation going to Moscow for the Union Congress the same year, and made it a combined business and honeymoon trip. The next step up the ladder was his appointment as Legal Counsel to the National Labor Union Organization, a position which he held for twelve years and which afforded him excellent training for much of his later work. The Iron Strike of 1923, the controversy about compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, and the "Battle of Menstad" during the lock-out of 1931, during which Vidkunn Quisling as Minister of Defense lost his head and called out the army and the navy, were some of the problems confronting him in this very responsible position. By his level-headed and judicious handling of the legal aspects of these conflicts he won himself a fine reputation, both within the Labor Party and on the outside; it therefore caused no surprise when he was appointed Minister of Justice when Johan Nygaard-svold and the Labor Party took over the reins of government in 1935.

As head of the Department of Justice he came to deal directly with men and events that tested his ability and enriched his experience. The "Trotsky Case," with Norway granting the old revolutionary leader six months' asylum and then sending him to Mexico; the struggle against unemployment; the new Police Law; the question of a tax on interest; and expanded social security laws, were among the issues successfully dealt with by Trygve Lie in his new capacity. In June, 1939, he transferred his allegiance to the Commerce Department, but in October of the same year he was appointed Minister of Shipping and Supplies, when the clouds of war brought home the fact to the Norwegian Government that receiving needed supplies during the troubled times ahead would be a matter of vital importance. The fact that Norway in the spring of 1940 was well supplied with flour and other imports may be ascribed to Lie's sound and well-planned handling of the supply situation.

And then came April 9, 1940——. After the fall of Oslo Trygve Lie accompanied the King and the other Cabinet members on the long trek through the length of Norway, all the way to Tromsø in the far

North, and then across the North Sea to England. Upon his arrival in London he plunged into the work that would be necessary to strengthen Norway's position, based on the Government-in-exile and the far-flung merchant marine. Those first few months in England with their many military reverses were a trying time, indeed; but without losing hope and with his usual energy Trygve Lie set about to do his share of the important work that lay ahead.

The summer of 1940 he was chiefly occupied with the task of setting up the Norwegian Shipping and Trade Mission, which placed every ship flying the Norwegian flag under government control. After the resignation of Halvdan Koht as Foreign Minister in the fall of that year, Lie was appointed Acting Foreign Minister, and in February 1941 he assumed the full duties of Foreign Minister.

This appointment placed him in a representative position, and made him a central figure in the work for the liberation of Norway. His astounding ability to make contacts and friends was of great help in the manifold and often exciting work in London. He displayed a colossal activity and proved that he had just those qualities that were required in the situation. It may in truth be said that his war-time work in London contributed more than anything else to the international standing that Lie finally won himself.

The fall of 1944 was largely devoted to travel—first to Stockholm, and then to Moscow; the following spring he went to San Francisco as head of the Norwegian delegation to the meeting of the United Nations. But before the sessions were concluded he left; the German capitulation had become a reality, and he wished to leave for Norway with the rest of the members of the Cabinet.

After the big victory scored by the Labor Party at the polls in the fall of 1945, Trygve Lie was one of the Ministers who continued in office. Late in December of 1945 his name was first mentioned in connection with the new office of Secretary General of the United Nations. His record in London and his well-known convictions on the subject of international cooperation, peace, and justice had placed his name in the forefront among those proposed for this high office. He had originally been proposed by the United States for the office of President of the Assembly. When this office went to Premier Spaak of Belgium and the Soviets subsequently suggested Lie as a compromise candidate for Secretary General of the United Nations, the American delegation readily agreed. There is, in fact, reason to believe that the State Department, after receiving the reports of Lithgow Osborne, then our ambassador at Oslo, would have been glad to sponsor Lie's candidacy but for strategic reasons waited for Russia to take the initiative. Lie

was unanimously elected by the Security Council, and on February 2, 1946, he was formally installed in his new office by President Spaak. In his speech at the close of the ceremonies Trygve Lie said: "Those who gave their lives that we should win back our liberty, those who lost their homes, those who suffered and still suffer from the consequences of the war, have given us a holy mandate: to build a strong foundation under world peace. We are certain to encounter difficulties, but the fate of the whole civilized world hangs in the balance."

In view of the present world tension between East and West, in preparing these lines about Trygve Lie the writer has found his thoughts time and again revert to "The Great Pacificator" of the last century, Henry Clay, whose gallant fight to stem the tides of war between North and South embraced both the Missouri Compromise and the celebrated Omnibus Bill of 1850, efforts which in the end failed to avert the scourge of war at that time.

The similarities and parallels between the two men are, indeed, striking. Like Lie, Clay studied to be a lawyer and practiced for a time before the bar. Clay was for a short time Professor of Law at Transylvania University, while Trygve Lie taught at a Labor School near Oslo. They both made swift progress in politics, serving a few terms in local assemblies; advancing quickly on the rising tide of new and young political parties they were both entrusted with important offices while still young men. Both were put in charge of their countries' foreign relations, one as Secretary of State, the other as Foreign Minister; they were both constructively engaged in furthering international peace and cooperation, Clay taking the initiative in the United States for holding Pan-American Congresses, while Lie is devoting his best years and efforts to international cooperation, not on a Western Hemispheric, but on a world scale. Both Clay and Lie were proficient sportsmen in their youth. Clay was perhaps best known for his wonderful oratory, and Lie earned his first political spurs as a shrewd and fiery political speaker. A flair for solving problems and overcoming difficulties through the subtle art of compromise is also a quality held in common by the two men. But while Clay's efforts on the national level to compose the differences between North and South finally failed, the world has still reason to believe that Trygve Lie's efforts on the international level to make the East and the West work together within the framework of the United Nations will eventually succeed.

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Leif Ericsson's Visit to America*

Discoveries of 1947

BY FREDERICK J. POHL

MANY THEORIES have been advanced as to where on our shores Leif Ericsson landed. In the absence of direct evidence, the multiplicity of theories has confused the problem, and has even shaken faith in the sagas. The Norse tower at Newport was not built before the fourteenth century, so has no connection with Leif Ericsson in the eleventh century. Evidence now appears which seems to point to the exact site of Leif's camp. This is on Cape Cod, which has been argued by Professor William Hovgaard and Mr. Hjalmar R. Holand as the most probable region.

TEXT OF THE SAGA

The *Flatey Book* guided me in my discoveries. According to that saga, Leif and his men left "Markland," or Nova Scotia, and "sailed from thence over the open ocean with a northeast wind and were out for two days before they saw land. Approaching this land, they came upon an island which lay to the northward of the land. They went ashore on this island and looked about them. It proved a fine day and they found dew on (in, about) the grass, and when they wet their fingers with the dew and put their fingers to their mouths, they felt they had never tasted anything so sweet. Back on the ship they sailed into a sound between the island and a cape which jutted out northward from the land, and steered to the west past the cape. They found broad shallows at ebb tide and they ran aground, and it was a long distance to look from the ship to the sea. They were so eager to go ashore that they could not wait until the tide rose, but hastened by boat to the land, where a river flowed out from a lake. As soon as the tide floated their ship, however, they rowed in the boat back to the ship, which they steered up the river and into the lake where they anchored. They carried their hammocks ("leather bags") ashore and built themselves shelters. Later on, when they decided to remain there through that winter, they built a large house. There was no lack of salmon there both in the river and in the lake, and larger than they had ever seen. There seemed to be excellent country thereabouts in which there might be no lack of cattle fodder for the winter. There came no frost in winter, and there was but slight withering of the grass. The days and nights were more nearly of

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equal length than in Greenland or Iceland. On the shortest day in winter the sun was above the horizon at afternoon mealtime and forenoon mealtime."

THE ISLAND WHERE LEIF FIRST LANDED

The key to the problem of locating the camp site is to identify the island upon which Leif first landed. Viking ships could sail only with the wind, and a day's sailing distance was 150 miles. Leif had come from Nova Scotia with a northeast wind, so he sighted land about 300 miles southwest, in southern New England. Where in that region is there an island "to the northward of the land"? All the islands of the Atlantic seacoast are more properly described as lying to the south of the land.

Persistent study of the text brought up the question whether there might not be a piece of land which is not normally an island but which might actually be one during a storm or at high tide, and which is on the north side of some island large enough to have been called "the land." Except where there are obvious contradictions, a saga text gives the words actually used by the first tellers of a tale, but some of these words later took on additional meanings in light of subsequently acquired knowledge. The words "this land" mentioned in the second sentence of the passage from the *Flatey Book* were extended to carry a larger conception than that of any small stretch of coastline sighted from Leif's ship as they made their landfall; undoubtedly as the saga

was handed down by word of mouth through the years "this land" came to mean all Vinland. When hastily read, the phrase "to the northward of the land" might seem to mean to the north of a portion of the continent; but a careful reader will see that "the land" here obviously refers to the land which they first sighted, and not to the larger conception of the mainland which they later acquired.

There is a piece of land which Leif Ericsson com-



ing from the northeast could have first sighted from the open ocean, which under the circumstances of his landfall (a northeaster blowing and high tide) he found to be an island lying to the north of another much larger land. It is Great Point, appearing on all the charts as the broad end of the sand-bar which juts out for four miles to the northward from Nantucket. Great Point is actually cut off from Nantucket *at every spring tide*; that is, at least once a month, and is also likely to be cut off after a northeaster.

In *Famous Lighthouses of New England* by Edward Rowe Snow, 1945, we read from a letter by a member of the family of an early nineteenth century lighthouse keeper on Great Point that when the tide was highest it "would come across the road that we had to use to go to town and clear across the galls"; and on page 372 of the same book: "For many years Great Point was entirely cut off from the rest of Nantucket because of a storm which created a substantial channel near the galls." Galls are weak spots, bare of vegetation; on this sand spit they are less than ten feet high and less than a hundred yards across. The narrowest and lowest of them is today only three-quarters of a mile from the tip of Great Point.

Even with the rise of sea level of about ten centimeters a century since Leif's day, which scientists say has occurred, and with the probable sinking of the land in the region of Nantucket of about seven or eight centimeters a century, the general picture of Great Point a thousand years ago was much as it is today. Sands shift with every storm. Against the fact that the rise of sea level and the sinking of the land have together amounted to a change of about five feet, there is the effect of the winds, which tend to raise the height of sand dunes.

Coming upon an unknown coast with heavy following wind, Leif and his men must have been glad to find temporary anchorage in the lee of an island, where the water was deep enough for them to come in close and go ashore in the afterboat. Waiting for the sun to rise high enough for observation from the dunes, they tasted the dew they saw sparkling on the beach grass. In this connection, I quote from a letter from Mr. John Martucci, to whom I am deeply indebted for research at Great Point, which he undertook for me in the midst of a vacation cruise in his thirty-six-foot yawl, duplicating the conditions of Leif Ericsson's landfall. He wrote to me on July 5, 1947:

"Had you been aboard *Iris* as she was wafted by a N.E. breeze towards Nantucket, you would have seen a little islet: Great Point. It was June 21st at dawn, and the tide was on the ebb but still high. . . . This was a visual proof from the sea.

"The most interesting information I dug out was about the dew. No

wonder the sailors got a thrill! The base of Great Point Lighthouse is one foot below sea level. From a hole in the middle of this hollow among the dunes, the water for the lighthouse is pumped. The water is always sweet, even when in northeast storms the breakers go over the dunes."

The height of a man's eyes when he is standing on the highest dune of Great Point is about thirty-five feet; and thus Leif saw Monomoy Point, the southern hook of Cape Cod, and may have seen the low hills of Cape Cod extending from north to northwest of him just above his horizon. The word "cape" in the saga refers to all Cape Cod, which, a few years later, the Greenlanders knew as a cape with a large hook extending out to the northward.

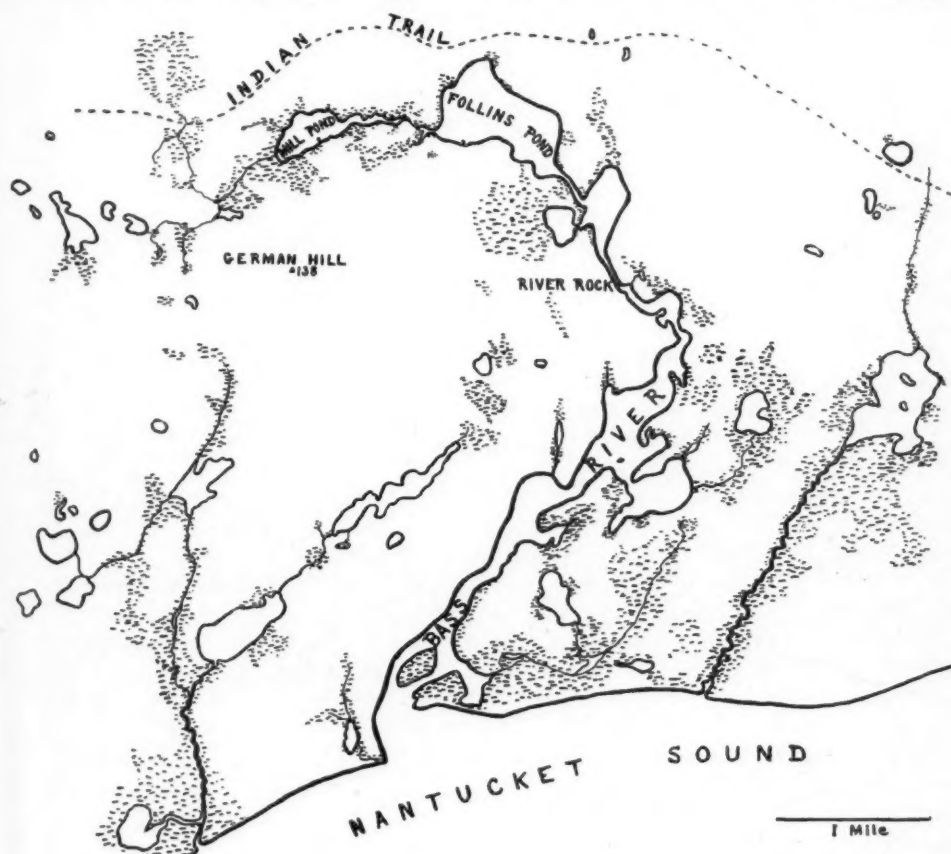
CROSSING TO CAPE COD

In clearing to a "fine day," the wind, as it does after a northeaster, had veered to the southeast, and Leif inevitably steered to the north-



west from Great Point into Nantucket Sound. From the low elevation of the deck of their ship near the point they could not at first see the Cape Cod hills, but halfway across, German Hill (138 feet high) three miles north of the shore, would have been one of the first hills to show above their horizon. If they steered toward it, it would have brought them very close to the mouth of Bass River.

The record states that they were in a hurry to go ashore that first day, and so the distance that they sailed from the open ocean to the camp site is definitely limited by the daylight hours of a single day. It took them fully five hours to cross the nineteen nautical miles from Great Point to the Cape Cod shore. The southeast wind after a northeaster would be strong enough to drive them at a speed of between four and five knots, but during most of their crossing they were carried to the east by a one-knot current of the ebbing tide, so that their actual course was nearer to N.W. by N. than N.W., and their resulting progress in this direction was slower than the sailing speed of their ship. They must have crossed while the tide was ebbing.



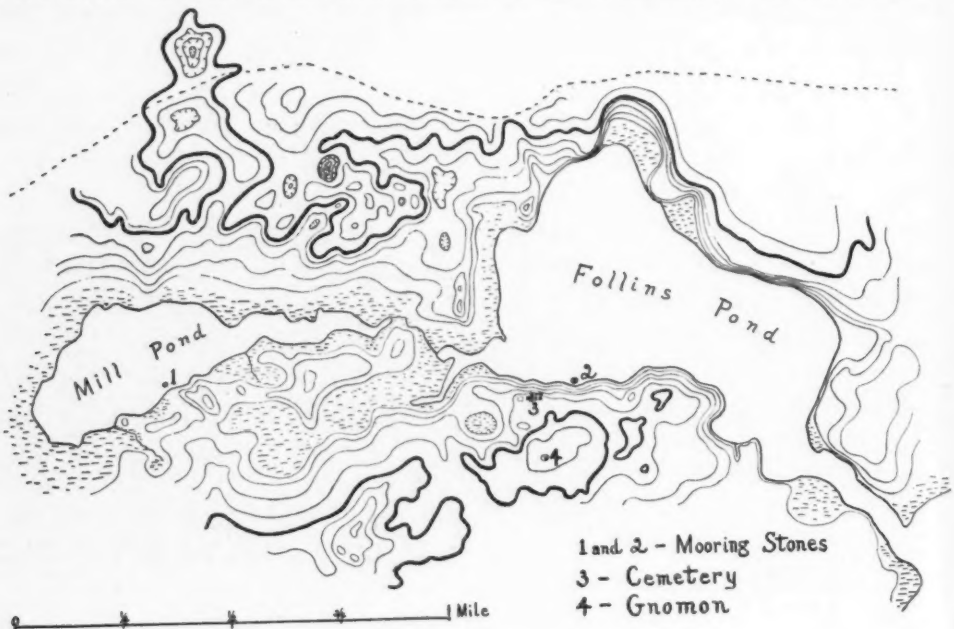
because they went aground one or two hours before low tide.

Those who rowed ashore from the stranded ship in the afterboat looked for a river large enough to enable them to take the ship inland. In all that coast, only Bass River had a strong enough flow to form a channel into the sound.

The rowing to shore and up Bass River against the tide for five miles to the lake where there was a favorable camp site, and the return to the ship, required at least four hours. After the tide floated the ship, it took an hour and a half to steer up the river to their anchorage. From the time they left the island, an hour or two after sunrise, to the time they anchored, at least ten and a half hours had elapsed, more likely eleven or twelve. They needed an hour or two of remaining daylight to build temporary shelters. In early summer at the latitude of Cape Cod there are about fifteen hours from sunrise to nightfall, and these are all well accounted for in the record. The distance between the island where they tasted dew and the mouth of the river they ascended could not have been materially farther than from Great Point to Bass River.

MOORING HOLES

All this would be only another theory were there no evidence that the Norsemen ascended Bass River to Follins Pond. But first, why has the Pond never been suspected before? Ever since the railroad line from Barnstable to Orleans was opened in 1865, long before Professor Gustave Storm initiated modern studies of the Vinland problem, Follins





Follins Pond. Skerry from site of camp

Pond has been practically inaccessible. The railroad fill, with only a sixty-foot opening left for the tidal flow, has created a passage under the bridge that is difficult and dangerous for small craft. And Follins Pond in the back woods has been too humble a place to attract attention.

The lower half of Bass River offered no shelter from the winds, for the land lies low. But Follins Pond, a lake three-quar-

ters of a mile long, is flanked on both sides by seventy-foot hills. Norsemen would look, of course, for a likely rock to which to moor the ship. Along the southern shore are scattered many large boulders. Here also at several places under the high bank the color of the vegetation reveals the presence of springs, and the high ground above the shore would give perfect shelter against the prevailing southwest winds.

Near shore, the Pond is too shallow for the ship to have been moored to a tree on the hillside or a boulder at the water's edge. But opposite a concave bend of the shoreline, about a quarter of a mile from the western end of the lake and about a hundred feet from shore is a rock, twenty feet long and fifteen wide, and eight feet high above water, the only rock islet or skerry in Follins Pond. On its shoreward side, the skerry has a level place like a doorstep only two feet or so above water. Standing there, one man held a chisel not quite waist-high and at arm's length against the sloping surface of the rock, and another man with a hammer drove the chisel until there was a hole about five inches deep. This made a permanent mooring-hole at sufficient height above water to hold firm a hawser from one of the high-curved ends of the precious ship upon which their lives depended, while the other end of the ship was anchored. The rope from the mooring pin resting in this hole had to pass over the top of the rock about two feet from the hole, and thus some of the direct strain on the pin was relieved.



River Rock Mooring Hole



Bass River Rock. Plug in mooring hole will not pull out

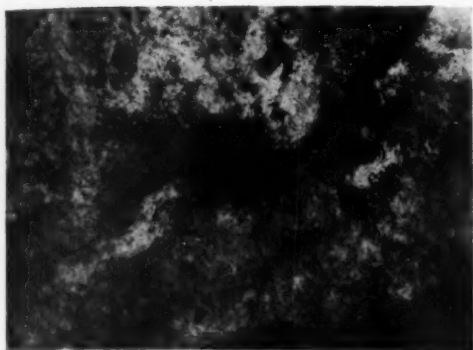
Since the time when this mooring hole was made, a layer of the granite three inches or more thick has broken out from the area around the hole, so that while less than two inches of the hole are left we know how deep it once must have been. The existing bottom end of the hole has a diameter of a little more than one inch, and it is triangular with the angles rounded.

There is only one boulder along the banks of Bass River. This is a huge rock on the west bank, a quarter of a mile south of the railroad. It is at least twenty feet by twenty, and its top is eight or nine feet above water level at a place where the tidal current runs fast—a perfect site for salmon fishing in Leif's time. Leif's men fished for salmon "in the river and in the lake." Fourteen inches below the top ridge of the rock, in the steeply inclined surface on the landward side, is a triangular hole with its angles rounded. This hole is a trifle more than three inches deep, with a diameter of one and a quarter inches at its mouth. Cut in at right angles to the sloping surface and about seven feet above water, it is perfectly placed to hold the mooring line of a boat used for fishing. The ridge above the hole caught part of the strain on the rope and held it from slipping sideways with the pull of the boat in the swift current. The virtue of a mooring hole was that it would hold a plug fast against any pull at right angles to its axis, but would permit an instant release of the hawser by an upward flip of the rope from on board the boat. We proved this experimentally.

The inclination of the landward side of this rock is too steep for a man to stand upon it without slipping off. The mooring hole makers cut a toe hold into the rock, about twenty-eight inches below the hole and a little to the left. One man with his right foot in the toe hold and right arm extended held the chisel. A man standing on the ground below could then have



Bass River Rock. An upward flip and the plug flew up out of the mooring hole



Mill Pond Mooring Hole

driven with the hammer. For convenience in stepping up to the toe hold, which is forty inches above the ground, a step was cut below and to the left of the toe hold. There is much weathering on the surfaces of the step and the toe hold, and both are noticeable features in a rock surface that is otherwise remarkably smooth and free from indentations.

A different mooring hole is in the middle of the level top of the only rock islet in Mill Pond, a fresh water lake flowing into the salt water of Follins Pond. This hole is eleven inches deep, one and three-eighths inches in diameter, and not triangular but round. Perhaps it was made unusually deep to provide a secure mooring with a long pin, since it had to be placed in a surface that was inclined somewhat toward the middle of the lake where the moored boat would ride, and where there was no higher ridge to steady the hawser. Or perhaps it was made by a later expedition, the Icelanders under Helgi and Finnbogi.

Some may argue that these holes are blasting holes to split off rock for building purposes. But any blasting holes I ever saw were in rows in rocks near a wood road or in a reasonably level place where a truck could be backed up to load and carry away the pieces. In each of these rocks I have mentioned there is only one hole, which is near enough to the middle to preclude its having been drilled to blast off a piece. No truck could get within 200 feet of the river rock, and nobody in his senses would blast pieces off a rock islet where he would have to fish from a boat for the pieces lying at the bottom.

A CEMETERY

Leif's camp centered about a large house, which he loaned in turn to a brother and half-sister. During periods adding up to a total of at least five years, an average of thirty-five Norsemen lived there. With such a number of people for such a length of time, there must have been some deaths. If there were deaths, there were burials. We looked for a cemetery.

Just on the brow of the hill where, walking from the south, one first comes into sight of the skerry in Follins Pond, I noticed several groupings of small rocks in the ground, of miscellaneous kinds thrown to-

gether; no other small rocks showed anywhere else in the sandy soil thereabouts. Most of the groupings were slightly elevated, though scarcely to be called mounds; they were seven or eight feet from each other and were laid out in rows. Several of them below the brow of the hill, where the ground had flowed, were all but covered.

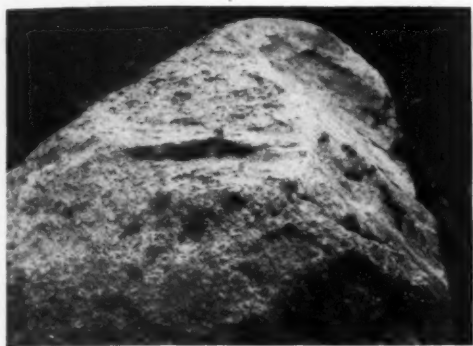
In all twelve groups, the rocks were close together and in a double or triple layer extending down for about a foot. Mr. Harrison O. Bush, a student at Trinity College, assisted us in excavation. From the top of a grave we removed seventy rocks weighing two to twenty pounds each, uncovering a rectangle just over six feet long from west to east and over five feet in breadth. We dug down through yellow sand to white sand. At a depth of three feet we found a horizontal straight band of reddish color in pale yellowish sand. This band of rust color, specimens of which were later analyzed qualitatively and by spectograph and were found to be of very high iron content, averaged one-half by three-sixteenths of an inch in cross section, and extended for about three feet three inches from west to east. It lay slightly to the north of the center line of the grave. This had been some kind of weapon, presumably an ancient javelin. It was not broad enough to have been a sword. At about fifteen inches from the west end, it was broadest and from there tapered to a point. A lateral arm of iron material of smaller cross section lay on the north side, joining the main band at an angle of less than ninety degrees; where the two joined there was more of the iron material than elsewhere. The point of joining was only a few inches from the east end of the main band. There were also some streaks of iron on the south side of the main band.

Two other graves have been explored, and, now that archaeologists have become interested, all in time will be. All the graves extend from west to east, as was the custom among both heathen and Christian Norsemen, and they are apparently seventy-four inches long, the length, plus a very minute fraction of an inch, of the Icelandic measure called the "fathmur."

Indians on Cape Cod did not at any period cover their graves with rocks. The English custom, from the earliest years in Plymouth, was to use gravestones with names, dates, and epitaphs. Clearly, this was a pre-Colonial cemetery of Europeans. If its age is nearly a thousand years, then we understand why clothing, flesh, and bones have disappeared, except for what chemical analysis of the soil may reveal.

AN "ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY"

The men of Leif's expedition observed that the sun was still above the horizon at afternoon mealtime on the shortest day of winter. The



Top of Gnomon Rock. Camera facing southeast

top of the highest hill was a natural place to look for markings they might have left. That hill, over seventy feet high, is about five hundred feet southeast of the cemetery. From it one gets a surprisingly uninterrupted view of the whole circle of surrounding country. Here was Leif Ericsson's natural horizon on December 21 of the year 1003, for here on this hilltop is an "Eyktmark." On a granite

boulder three feet high is a chiseled-off area over a foot in length, whose outside limits are arcs enclosing a straight edge ten and a quarter inches long. An area is cut away on the northwest side of the straight edge to a groove in the upper, southeastern, surface, at right angles to the shelf, S.W.-N.E. (225° — 45° true bearing). Near the middle of the shelf is a groove in the upper, southeastern, surface, at right angles to the shelf, one and five-eighths inches long, pointing to the southeast (135°). The chiseled-out areas are not perfect planes, but their surfaces are much flatter than the rest of the top surfaces of the boulder.

Other objects on the south side of Follins Pond call for careful study. Leif's house was no doubt of logs, long since rotted away, but there are two rocks nearer the shore than is the cemetery, the concave tops of which suggest the possibility that they constituted a fireplace and served as andirons to support kettles suspended from a metal bar laid across them. There is much charcoal deep underground around them, and somewhere thereabouts should be found a kitchen midden.

VINLAND

In Leif's time plenty of game roamed the woods at some distance from Follins Pond—deer, quail, squirrels, raccoon, opossum, grouse, ducks, geese, woodcocks, rail, snipe, coot, and possibly hares, rabbits, and opossum. There were some moose, foxes, and lynxes, and in the waters salmon, shad, trout, perch, with crabs, clams, and scallops. Leif and his men encountered almost everything but summer boarders. They did not encounter Indians.

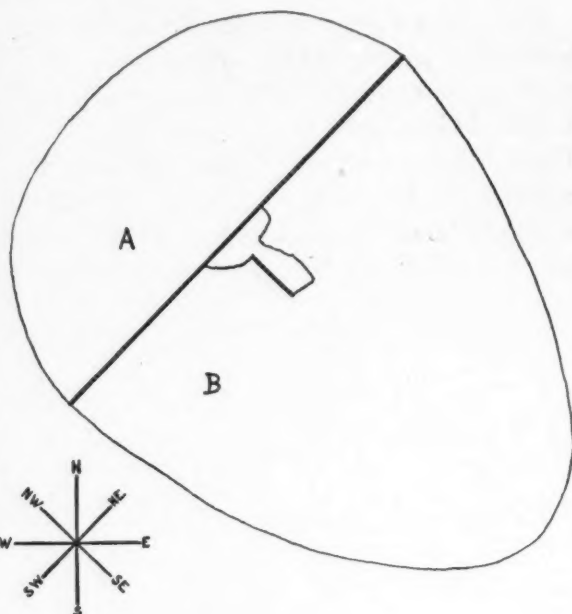
Various tribes lived on Cape Cod, and Indians "came out of the woods" in Karlsefni's time; but the weight of opinion is that this mention of the "Skraelings" refers to a camp site in an altogether different region. Follins Pond was remote from Indian travel routes. The east-

west trail between Chatham and Yarmouth, where the old Chatham Road and the western end of the Setucket Road now are, lay to the north of Follins Pond to avoid crossing the Bass River waterway, and its nearest point was two-thirds of a mile from the camp site. The north-south Indian trail, from Hyannis to Yarmouth, ran to the west of the marshes at the west end of Mill Pond, and at its nearest was several miles from the site. Actually, Leif's camp was isolated from the rest of Cape Cod by the encircling waterways that blocked direct access to it for 300 of the 360 degrees of the compass.

Some writers have doubted that there was no frost there, believing that the creators of the saga said so in order to paint

the country in more attractive colors. As a matter of fact, Cape Cod snowfalls in the Follins Pond region are very slight, and often melt away in the mild ocean air in a few hours. Greenlanders accustomed to many feet of snow, to glaciers and pack-ice and being frozen in all winter, used the word "frost" against the background of their experience.

It "seemed" there "might" be no lack of fodder for cattle in winter. Leif's men obviously meant that plenty of fodder could be harvested for winter use and that cattle need not grow thin on slim rations as they doubtless did in Greenland. On the shores of Follins Pond, along the river and in the nearby waterways, the salt grass meadows could furnish hay. When I asked an old Codder whether cattle could live on salt grass, he answered shortly, "They always have," and added, "We call it fresh grass."



The Gnomon

Area "A" from no depth at all at outer curved edge, is cut to a depth of 1" at the shelf.

Shelf—true bearing 225° and 45°.

Short groove at right angles to shelf—one edge broken.

The soil is sandy, with scrub oak and pine. Huckleberries and blackberries are plentiful and grape vines grow in profusion. Cape Cod is a poor region compared with many parts of North America, but compare it with Greenland and we see what it meant to Leif and his men. Though he came from a bleak land and a family of manslaughtering exiles, Leif Ericsson was the lucky one, the only Greenlander in the sagas of the early eleventh century who seemed untouched by any evil fate and who lived out his chosen destiny in prosperity and acclaim.

Frederick J. Pohl is the author of AMERIGO VESPUCCI, PILOT MAJOR, published by the Columbia University Press.

To John F. Carlson

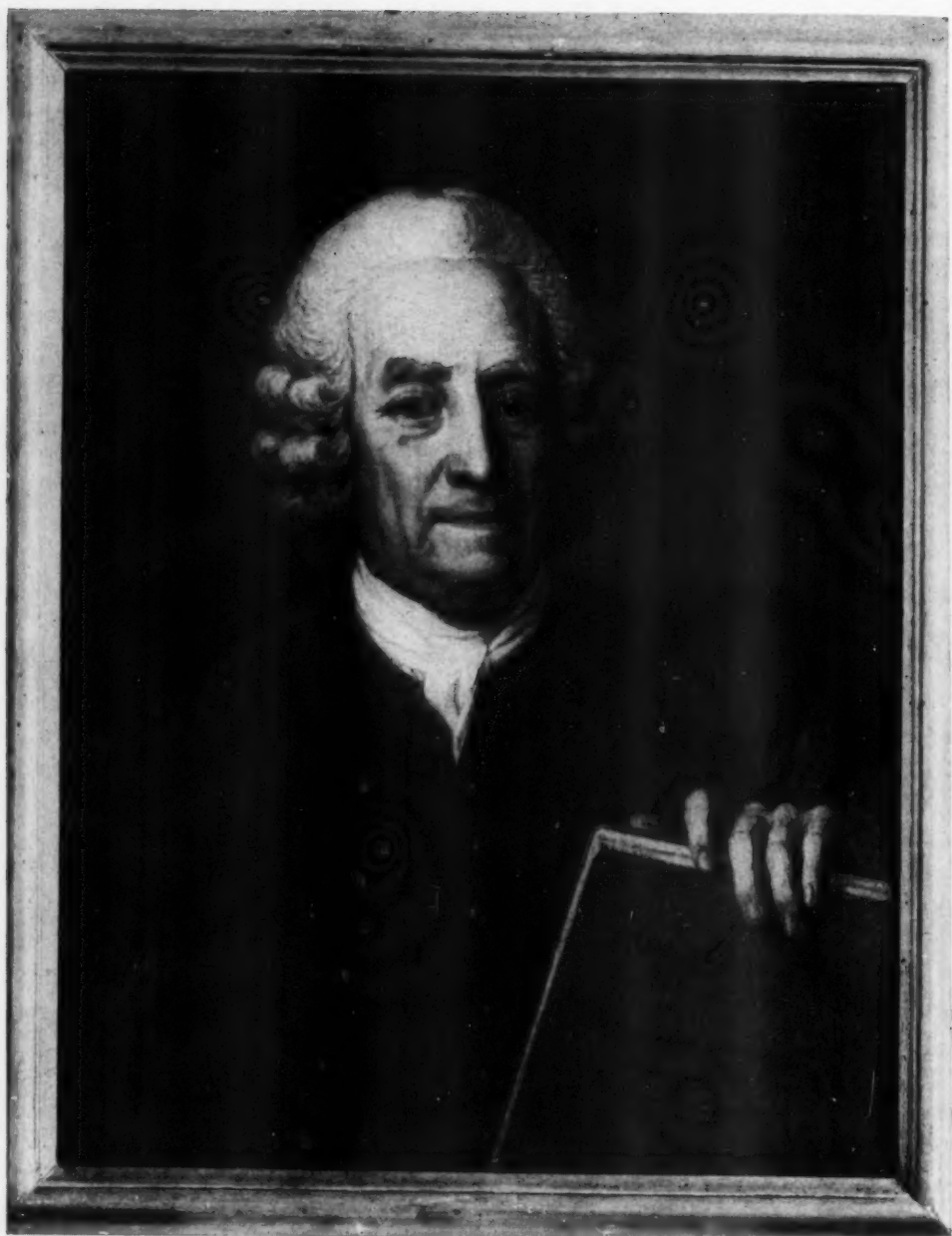
*Painter of Winter Landscapes
In Memoriam*

BY CHARLES WHARTON STORK

STURDY and mild and patient as the woods
You lived among and painted, you bequeath
A heritage of stern beatitudes
To us who love your northland. For we breathe

The very soul of winter's rapt repose,
The bracing chill, the sombre harmony
Of pines above the heavy-drifted snows,
Through which a runnel burrows deviously;

While high above a mountain's broken crest
The soft suffusion of the sunset fades.
God's peace is here. His holy name be blest
In the stark silence of these frozen glades!



Svenska Porträttarkivet, Nationalmuseum

EMANUEL SWEDENBORG

Over eighty years of age, painted by Per Krafft, the Elder. In Gripsholm Castle.

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Emanuel Swedenborg, Stockholmer*

BY SIGNE TOKSVIG

Mainly condensed from a biography of Swedenborg, by Signe Toksvig, to be published in March, 1948, by the Yale University Press

AT A LARGE SOCIAL GATHERING in Stockholm, about 1760, Archbishop Troilius thought he would have some fun at the expense of Emanuel Swedenborg, pensioned Assessor in his Majesty's Board of Mines, and newly reputed to be in communication with the spirit-world. "By the way, Assessor," the Archbishop asked, "tell us if you've seen our friend Broman in the spirit-world, and how does he spend his time there?"

Immediately Swedenborg came back, "I saw him only a few hours ago; he was shuffling his cards together with the Evil One, and they were only waiting for Your Worship to make up a game of *tresett*."

Swedenborg did not believe in any Evil One, or personal Devil (though he did believe that human beings could make devils of themselves) but he was well able to jab the supercilious with the quick wit that is mostly bred in capitals. He was by birth and residence a Stockholmer; the home he bought was in the garden suburb of "Söder."

Besides being a mining engineer, he was also a far-sighted physicist and a great physiologist, many of whose discoveries were only properly valued in the twentieth century. But in addition this scientist was one of those millionaires of the spirit whom we call mystics. As such he wrote many things which seemed strange to his contemporaries, as they do to us. Count Anders J. von Höpken, the "Prime Minister" of his time, and a learned, brilliant man, defended Swedenborg by saying that Plato also wrote some strange things, "and yet we read him with admiration."

Was Swedenborg a Northern Plato?

Up to about 1760, when he was seventy-two years old, his fellow-countrymen would certainly never have thought of him in any such terms. They knew him chiefly as a great authority on metals and mines. As a member of the Diet, he had submitted some of the most useful memorials on such nonmystical subjects as liquor control, rolling mills for domestic pig iron, and, from time to time, strenuous pleas for sound national currency. Indeed in this very year, 1760, he submitted a long memorial on finance which was so clear and pertinent that he was soon asked to be a member of a Secret Commission on Exchange.

* All rights reserved by the author.

Yet, early in 1760, shocking rumors were heard in Stockholm about Emanuel Swedenborg. It was an intellectual scandal, and the town was really upset. The town—this meant as usual a fraction of its educated elite—was like the rest of Europe at this time, more French than anything else. To be French meant, briefly, that one was saved from superstition by faith in Monsieur de Voltaire. He had demonstrated with the sure weapon of mathematics that the universe was indeed a mechanical affair. What was “supernatural” did not exist.

Swedenborg was known to be as keenly active mentally as ever, so people found it hard to believe the absurd gossip.

Baron Tilas, a mineralogist of note, wrote just that to a friend: “Nor would I have lent credence to all this stuff, if I hadn’t heard it from Count Tessin’s own mouth.”

And Count Tessin had it from the man himself. Baron Tilas assured his friend that the town was in a state bordering on alarm. “Not a breath was heard, then it spread surprisingly fast. It is Swedenborg who has intercourse with the dead whenever he chooses, and who can inquire after his former departed friends when it pleases him whether they are in heaven or in hell or hover about in a third, nondescript place.”

Count Tessin, Tilas wrote, had been told of a departed friend who was taking a walk in his other-world garden when Swedenborg came to ask him for some architectural drawing. Much more sensational news was that the late Queen of Sweden had remarried happily in the world beyond.

“I am all in a flutter,” Baron Tilas continued, “before having a talk with him and learning whom my late wife has married. I should hate it if she has become a Sultanness.”



Stockholms Stadsmuseum

THE MINT AND NORTH BRIDGE, STOCKHOLM, ABOUT 1800

A Watercolor by Marten Rudolf Heland. The columns were added in 1790; otherwise the Mint and Square were much as in Swedenborg's day, when he went to his office in the Board of Mines, which was in the Mint

But the oddest thing about Swedenborg was that "all this he reports without a screw seeming to be loose in the clockwork in other respects."

Tilas could hardly wait to peer into the clockwork for himself, and within a week he had visited Swedenborg and asked him frankly about the rumors. Tilas's laugh was now modified. He wrote, "Many consider him crazy, but I desire to scan the matter more thoroughly before expressing myself upon it."

Other people of consequence were also visiting Swedenborg; their carriages waited for hours outside his house while the owners listened and considered. Now it became known that for many years Swedenborg had been publishing strange theological works abroad, and anonymously.

Like Tilas, Count Tessin succumbed to the charm of the dignified old man, straight and spare, with the direct gaze and the "smiling blue eyes." He admitted that he found Swedenborg "by no means obstinate, too sensitive or self-sufficient, but friendly, courteous and openhearted; he has good judgment both about the times and the people, explains everything for the best, and seems to be a philanthropist who spends his life in contentment, delighting himself in his fantasies for which perhaps no medicine can be given."

These fantasies, especially the one about new, congenial mates in the other world, kept spreading, and Stockholmers asked them themselves in perplexity how they were to interpret this scientist and man of practical affairs.

Perhaps it was all symbolic and poetic. There was the story of the little girl who came along with her parents to see Swedenborg and who asked him to show her "a spirit or an angel." He laughed and said he would. Taking her into a pavilion in his beautiful garden, he pulled a curtain from a long mirror.

"There!" he said, "you see an angel!"

The news of Swedenborg's clairvoyance, or "dabbling in the occult," as it might now be termed, was no news to the inner court circle to which Count A. J. von Höpken belonged. Without trying to explain it, he was himself later to bear witness to the fact that Swedenborg had, in some strange way, carried out a commission which the Queen had jestingly given him.

She was the intrepidly intellectual sister of Frederick the Great of Prussia. At a court reception she had asked Swedenborg to look up her brother in the other world and remember her to him. Then she forgot about this, but soon afterwards Swedenborg again came to court, and, Höpken declared, "not only greeted her from her brother, but also gave

her his apologies for not having answered her last letter; he wished to do so now through Swedenborg, which he accordingly did. The Queen was greatly overcome, and said 'No one but God knows this secret.'"

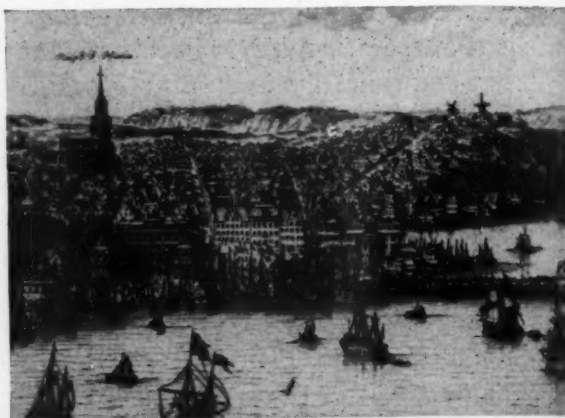
Then there was the story of how Swedenborg had helped the widow of the Dutch ambassador by finding out from the deceased diplomat where he had put a receipt for money which the widow would have found it hard to have to pay again.

Or how he had seen and described a big fire in Stockholm while he was in Gothenburg and could not have known of it. Many witnesses attested these and similar stories, and many others scoffed at them.

Whether such apparent wonders were believed or not did not much interest Swedenborg himself. While always courteous to candidates for amazement, he usually put them off. He was not including such things as necessary in the right kind of world-picture. The latter was what interested him. Like a Lecomte du Noüy of the eighteenth century he was making it his mission to try to reconcile science and religion. And as he was a great scientist and had a most lofty idea of religion his world-picture, both of this and the other world, is worth looking at, in spite of its time-conditioned defects.

With all his stubborn energy he had searched through many sciences, countries, psychic experiences, dreams and visions, caring only for an account of human existence—past, present and future—which not only would fit his personal mystic religious experience but which would have the system and the clarity of science.

One man who understood this was Count A. J. von Höpken, who had known Swedenborg for forty years. In 1772, the year of Swedenborg's death at eighty-four, Höpken received an inquiry about him from a Danish General. Höpken assured the latter that much as his life had brought him into contact with all types of characters, he had never known any man like Swedenborg. He was "always contented, never



Stockholms Stadsmuseum

SÖDERMALM, 1693

Copper engraving by W. Swidde. About 1745 Swedenborg bought his property near the windmill on the right



Stockholms Stadsmuseum

SKEPPSBRON. WATERCOLOR BY CUMELIN. CONTEMPORARY

Swedenborg would have had to walk along here to go to the center of town from his home on Söder

fretful nor morose. . . . He was a true philosopher and lived like one; he labored diligently and lived frugally without sordidness; he travelled continually and his travels cost him no more than if he had lived at home."

Höpken then praised Swedenborg as a great scholar and scientist, and surmised that it was his study of the human body which led him to ponder on the human soul. About these spiritual matters, the Count said, he had no criterion for distinguishing the true from the false. He did admit he had once taken Swedenborg rather seriously to task for mixing into his beautiful writings those accounts of things he professed to have heard and seen in the spiritual world, concerning the states of men after death, "of which ignorance makes a jest and derision."

But Swedenborg had answered him "that he was too old to sport with spiritual things, and too much concerned for his eternal happiness to yield to such foolish notions, assuring me on his hopes of salvation that imagination produced in him none of his revelations, which were true, and from what he had heard and seen."

Swedenborg seldom tried to explain—perhaps it would have been of

little use—that it was through his study of physics and of physiology he had come to the conclusion that man's survival of death was something demonstrable by the aid of science. He had spent years of his life looking for "the mechanism of the intercourse between the soul and the body," and, having, as he believed, found this, he felt he understood the mechanism of survival. He based this on his belief that matter was ultimately energy, and thus an energy-body would be possible which was still not "material" in the usual sense.

But this was not what the Stockholmers came to talk with him about in his garden among the bright flowerbeds and linden trees. They wanted to hear marvels. He, on his part, wanted to talk to them about his point of view about religion, though never unless he was asked about it. All agreed that he was not a proselytizer. A young man, Nicholas Collin, who was later to become pastor of "Swedes' Old Church" in Philadelphia, and who often saw Swedenborg, testified that the latter did not seek to persuade others to his views, except through his writings—which were in Latin.

Collin summed up the strange life of Swedenborg well when he wrote that for the sake of his beliefs and doctrines "He withdrew, in the unimpaired possession of his talents, from a career of public life, which would have led him to greater honors and emoluments; and he sacrificed the enjoyments of his favorite sciences. He could expect no pecuniary advantage from his new pursuits, and the compensation of honor was dubious."

Collin was full of admiration for the man. "He never intimated a wish to be the head of a sect; but indulged in the fond hope that the ecclesiastical establishment [of Sweden] would by a tranquil, gradual illumination assume the form of his New Church."

What was Swedenborg's religion? Apart from an out-moded and personal exegesis of parts of the Bible, it was the same as that of those Perennial Philosophers, whose sayings Aldous Huxley has collected for us. He was not only a great scientist but a great mystic.

His brilliant, worldly friend Count Höpken wrote once rather wistfully to a friend about how he had advised the King that if a Swedish colony were really to be founded in the New World of America, His Majesty could do no better than to establish Swedenborg's form of religion in it, because: "It properly places the worship of God in useful functions, and it causes least fear of death, as this religion regards death as merely a transition from one state to another, from a worse to a better situation; nay, upon his principles, I look upon death as being of hardly greater moment than drinking a glass of water."

Signe Toksvig is the author of THE LIFE OF HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, Macmillan (London), 1933, and several novels.

Quisling

The Man and the Criminal

BY BENJAMIN VOGT

Photographs by Aftenposten

II

IT WOULD NOT BE APPROPRIATE to call Quisling a dreamer, because there was nothing fantastic in his ideas. Fantastic as they were in one way, in another way they were just as concrete as those of Hitler and Göring. Nor is it right to call him an opportunist. He had one attribute of the opportunist: to take every chance, however contradictory his life would be. But he had not the other attribute: to wait for the chance to come. He was much more what the Anglo-Saxons call a schemer—a long-range schemer. While most persons strive to work for the nearest goal and try to make use of valid arguments and proper resources, Quisling went the opposite way. He worked for ambitious and distant prospects, and used any argument and any measure that seemed to serve.

There was also a strong tendency to disloyalty in his character. It was while working for Nansen that he planned the "Red Guards." This fact first became known one year after the death of Nansen, or Nansen would hardly have written his recommendation for Quisling before he died. When he was a member of "Fedrelandslaget," he formed "Nordisk Folkereisning" (Rise of the Nordic People).

"While he was a member of Mr. Hundseid's government he sent a letter to his chief, demanding his resignation. He tried, unsuccessfully, to oust Mr. Hundseid, and have him replaced by himself."

His disloyalty was due to his desire to please those whom he faced at the moment. "When the judge interrupted me yesterday," he said in the Court, but added immediately, "however, in a friendly and pleasant way . . ." In the Court of Assize he says that it is not quite certain that a case will be fairly settled before the Supreme Court because the Supreme Court may also be wrong. However, when he was facing the Supreme Court, he twice expressed thanks in servile terms, because he had been permitted to express himself, "because," as he said, "in the Assize Court I had the feeling that I was not being tried by judges, but by prosecutors."

His explanation in the Assize Court is the most self-revealing document that it has fallen to my lot to read. It is full of self-contradictions



QUISLING AS DEFENCE MINISTER IN TIME OF PEACE

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QUISLING AS MINISTER-PRESIDENT OF THE OCCUPATION

and distortions. Let me take one example. In Russia, we Norwegians were talking about four or five persons from our circle of acquaintances who had disappeared without any explanation. That does not necessarily mean that they had been "liquidated." Litvinoff, who disappeared, returned, and disappeared from the picture again. Quisling's explanation in the Assize Court amounts to this: "When you have been in a party where four or five hundred were present, and you were the only one getting away alive . . ." He made the most of having defied dangers unarmed. As far as I remember, no foreigners carried weapons. It was probably prohibited. The observing reader will find a number of other fantasies: "Trotsky wanted to appoint me chief of staff." "There was hardly any job I could not have attained to in Russia." "Nansen could have been appointed president." "The thing that is important is to create God's Kingdom on earth. I formed this into a doctrine on a scientific basis and also many other things and interpretations—I distributed it all over Russia, and received many adherents all over the country." "I organized the national movements in Europe," and so forth. It would be incorrect to say that he was deliberately lying. When he became



QUISLING ON TRIAL

excited, the distinction between what he really had seen and what he had thought or dreamed was wiped out of his brain. As he stood there in court, defending his life and his honor, he was overcome by self-pity, and the words no longer followed the thought, but the thought adjusted itself to the most effective words he could find.

How could this speech make so great an impression on the audience as it undoubtedly did? One explanation is that Quisling talked with great enthusiasm, because he was talking about the only thing on earth that interested him. For one and a half days he told the assembled world press about his merits and almost worked himself into a state of real eloquence. Another explanation is that he combined God's Kingdom and his native country in such a way that, together with his own apparent intense conviction, his words seemed convincing. However, what made the greatest impression, at least on the foreigners, was, without any doubt, his description of his childhood in a distant valley. These are his own words: "I grew up in a narrow valley, which at that time was



THE COURT WHO CONDEMNED QUISLING TO DEATH

still a wild countryside and where the people were still partly wild." As to the farmers in Fyresdal (the above mentioned valley), I can assure possible tourists that they are not wilder than the farmers on Gran, and not as wild as most citizens. One third of Norway's population grew up in similar valleys, and they are among the most considerate and quiet people we have in Norway. But of course this description went through the world press like "hot wheat bread."

Quisling often talked about his prophetic clear-sightedness. He had all the gestures of the prophet. But he had a borrowed program. He was a Jew-hater in a country where there were hardly any Jews and no Jewish problem. He hated the Bolsheviks, he who wanted to form "Red Guards." When he was confronted with this, he said that the Bolsheviks had changed and so, also, had his point of view. But in his 17th of May speech in Klingenberg Theatre in Oslo, in 1943, when it was important for him to prove that he was ahead of both Mussolini and Hitler, he said that he wrote his program in Russia in 1918. He was a defender of the right of the Nordic race to lead the world, because this was the only race that could lead the world. At the same time he asserted that the leaders of the Nordic country, Norway: the King, the Government, etc., were the most miserable leaders that ever ruled a country. When it came to race and blood, it was with Quisling as it was with Hitler—his brain no longer functioned.

In spite of all the contradictions in which he had involved himself and the material which the Grand Jury had succeeded in collecting about him, his own defense was a masterly performance. Neither the Counsel for the prosecution nor the judge ever succeeded in silencing him in any important matter. When he apparently was absolutely stuck, he would answer: "No, it was not like that," and change the subject. A short

extract from the hearings will give an idea of his way of answering. A written complaint was submitted to the Court. It was signed by Quisling and presented to the Germans, because the German contributions had ceased. The examination went on like this:

The Counsel for the Prosecution: Was any money put at your disposal?

Quisling: I do not know anything about it.

Counsel for P.: Do you know that it was not put at your disposal as long as you complain?

Quisling: The Reichscommisar blocked all our economic resources to exert an economic pressure on us.

Counsel for P.: This may give the impression that money was put at your disposal. Did you receive money from the Germans before April 9th? Please, answer this question.

Quisling: I do not know.

Counsel for P.: How could you let Schickedanz write this then if you did not know anything about it.

Quisling: I do not know the details.

Counsel for P. (quoting from the letter): "On this basis I had strengthened my organization and especially my paper 'Fritt Folk' (a free people). The rest of the money needed was not put at my disposal." Both in plain Norwegian and German this means that at an earlier date you had received money. Schickedanz cannot have composed this part of the letter all by himself. It must have been written after a conference with you.

Quisling: I did not have anything to do with the finances.

Later he emphasized that he, personally, had saved Norway hundreds of millions of crowns—the number varied—and when he was contradicted, he asserted that it was the office manager who did not understand it. One has to sympathize with the counsel for the prosecution when, in mild desperation, he exclaimed: "Let us try to keep fairly clear-headed."

It has been claimed that any real psychiatric examination of Quisling was not undertaken. If this means the technique used by modern psychiatrists, this may be right. Statements from eight doctors were obtained; all physical examinations which could be performed on Quisling while he was alive were made, and two of the doctors appointed by the Court as experts followed the case from the first to the last of the proceedings. The doctors agreed that he was not diseased in mind, and he showed no indications of this. In my opinion, it is a mistake that a dissection of the corpse was not performed. However, this could have had no effect on the question the judges had to ask themselves: is

he responsible for his actions or not? There is not a single doctor in Norway who could have found a paragraph in the law which permitted him to imprison Quisling before the war, that is, before his treason became known. Which Reform School in the whole world would have taken this child from "a well-to-do and harmonious home," this boy who passed the highest in his examinations, who was an example in his behavior, and admired by his friends? Unless the whole community is placed under mental observation, it will be the task of the judicial and not of the medical authorities to take care of such cases. No, the horrible thing about Quisling was not his abnormality, but his dismal conception of normality; the exaggeration of his own experiences, the idealizing of his own motives, the displacement of his own feeling of guilt, his longing for fame, for love—perhaps for being worshipped. His misfortune was that he did not have the power of adjustment corresponding to his strength and his powers of mind. His intelligence cannot be characterized as only receptive. Nansen's expression "very efficient" refers to his executive work in the Ukraine. In the Court we see that he had an unusual intuition. If anything was said that might be dangerous to him, he was ready at once with objections and explanations which would clear things up. He could also give very clear judgments, of which the article on Russia in 1923 is a good example. These are characteristics which affect only a receptive intelligence.

But this "Führer" could not assert himself. To his *Geltungssucht* there was no corresponding *Geltungsfähigkeit*—his need to hold his own was not strengthened by any corresponding ability. He was therefore predestined to become what the judge correctly called a "clinging Führer," clinging to Nansen, Kolstad, Prytz, Hildisch, Hitler. He began by hitching his wagon to a bright star, and ended by attaching it to the River of Darkness.

Over and over again during the proceedings he exclaimed: "One can think what one wants to think, but this is the way it is . . .," or "One can do whatever one wants to do, but I am right." This manner of speech is not unusual for people who feel they have ability, but still have not learned how to hold their own in the manner which the community prefers.

The most characteristic feature of Quisling was his clumsiness. He fumbled for words. His writing was ungraceful, and in social life he was clumsy. He was the one who was left on the outside, though he thought he was the most learned and the most valuable. He could hardly take part in an ordinary conversation. His normal way of expressing himself was in monologue. That is, perhaps, one of the reasons why his former employer, Prytz, who was rather polite and quick in

answering, dominated him altogether. Anyone who had seen the two together could not but be struck with this. But Prytz gave him compensation. Prytz encouraged him and urged him on.

Toward all people who did not understand him, Quisling displayed steadily increasing vexation. His speech before the Jury is full of bitterness. Six times he assures them that he does not have any bitter feelings towards the General Staff—no bitterness at all. "It was stupid of them," he adds, but he does not have any bitter feelings. This was twenty-two years later. And the comrade in school who "betrayed" his friendship, kept him in his heart for fifty years. When Quisling took this up in court, his voice almost trembled from excitement: "I almost killed him because he had betrayed our friendship."

The only thing he could not stand was personal indignities. When things went wrong, he was offended. If things went well, he was offended because they did not go better. He was angry with the labor leaders who did not listen to his advice in 1925, and with the English who did not listen to his coaxing in 1930 and 1939. He was also angry with the Germans who actually listened to him in 1940. These are his own words: "I told them all that I despised them. I do not think that many Norwegians would have dared to say that to the highest German officials. But I told them: 'I despise you, I can go back to my farm in Telemark. . . .'"

Most people are put in their place when they are young. Quisling was not, perhaps because his friends put him "on a pedestal," as his school friend Ullmann said. One is tempted to ask how much our school system, with its strong concentration on literary learning and examination results, has helped the development of such a character as Quisling's. English boys would certainly not have put him on a "pedestal." They would have demanded that he take part in their sports and their fun, or they would certainly have "knocked sense into him." American society, too, with its absolute demand for sociability, would not have let this "eccentric individualist" go his own strange way.

Certain persons have asserted that Quisling's attitude was idealistic and that, in his perverse way, he meant to be useful to his country. Hemming Sjöberg, the famous Swedish lawyer, says in his book, *Dommen över Quisling*: "There can't be any doubt as to Quisling's patriotism," and then, a little later: "he did not become a traitor for gain or honor; his treason rested on love for his country." The unanimous judgment of the Court says about this: "It must be considered proven that Scheidt has granted Quisling 200,000 German Reichmarks in Norwegian money, and we know that Hagelin, who at New Year's, 1939-1940, moved to Oslo into a hotel, paid Quisling between 50,000

Norwegian crowns (\$10,000) and 70,000 Norwegian crowns (\$14,000) which he had brought with him from Germany. The Court does not doubt that this must be considered a contribution from the German authorities to the defendant." In return, Quisling gave military information to a colonel on the German General Staff six days before the invasion started.

Even these facts will not put an end to discussions about Quisling's good faith. Some will assert that when he received money and gave information, it was to avoid bloodshed, to prevent destruction and thus, in the long run, to benefit the country. Though he denied the more incriminating facts, his defence was built on this reasoning. The argument may have a false appearance of validity, because many good Norwegians feel that one should go very far to avoid bloodshed and destruction.

But the reasoning of Quisling and his counsel is wrong. The judge asserted, and the Court agreed, that according to law good faith does not consist in a future plan, but only in immediate intentions. Therefore, if the defendant is conscious of the fact that he is helping to give his country over to the hands of the enemy, he is acting in bad faith, though he may think that this is to the benefit of his country. It may even be added that although it may later be proven that it had been best for the country, the person who surrenders a locality or a force during a war to save lives is not guiltless just because he succeeds in doing so. If the ideas and wishes of the individual are to be rated higher than the law, every law on treason becomes illusory.

During the proceedings the defence brought up a subject which will be of great interest in connection with other cases. Mr. Bergh, the lawyer for the defence, said: "Neither in the Court nor at the bar are there people who share the views which the defendant felt inclined to defend." There is almost an insinuation that the judges in the case were disqualified. In fact there was some resentment as to the qualifications of the judge because of his position during the war, at which time he was strongly opposed to the ideas of Quisling. The point of view of the defendant's counsel seemed convincing at first. It is true that Quisling was judged by his opponents, or, as the defendant's counsel put it, by "men who are opposed to the defendant's point of view and his ideal world." But is not this true of all offenders? No person who breaks the law can count on finding judges of the same opinion as his own. The judges will, it is hoped, always be of an opposite opinion regarding the crimes mentioned in the charge. Whether they "share the same view as the defendant felt inclined to defend" is irrelevant. Quisling, as well as any other offender, is not judged by his point of view. The view of the

defendant's counsel is, in reality, based on a mixture of the defendant's opinions and actions. Quisling might have lived on to the natural end of his days in the belief that the Germans were the saviors of Norway, and the "Führer" idea a blessing. It does not disqualify the judges because they do not share this point of view.

The point of view was not the issue. It is not until one tries to put his point of view into action, with active assistance from the enemies of his country, that he runs into difficulties with Norwegian law. It should therefore be emphasized that Quisling was not sentenced because of his sympathies for a foreign power or because he believed in dictatorship. Many persons believing in Nazi ideology are still at large in Norway. Quisling was sentenced because he had trespassed Norwegian law. He was executed October 24, 1945.

Benjamin Vogt is a Norwegian lawyer and a lieutenant commander in the Navy.

The Salvation Army

BY PER LAGERKVIST

Translated by Martin S. Allwood and Erik Wahlgren

A MAN found God just now.
What brilliance about the room!

A little person in grey
and worn-out clothes that make
a needy shell around the body,
around the slender, tepid limbs,
he gropes with trembling hands
towards the blue and lofty sky,
he rises on burning feet
high towards the soaring stars.

How the city roars, and how the cars
do groan in marketplace and street,
how the wanderers hurry on
towards goals that are close at hand.

In here sits a person
a little man in tight grey clothes;
he gropes towards the sky, he rises
high towards eternal stars.

Hasse Ekman

BY MARIANNE GÖHRN-OHM

Photographs by the Swedish Magazine Service

IF YOU HAVE NO AMBITION it may seem quite easy to start life as "a great father's son," but *if* you have, you know that it is one of the hardest tasks. Hasse Ekman sure has ambition for three; so, when he started his career, all evil tongues whispered and cackled "Psj, that's easy enough with Gösta Ekman as father. . . ." Now all those evil tongues have stopped chattering, and, as a matter of fact, I do not think that anyone now thinks of Hasse Ekman as "Gösta Ekman's son" but as a personality of his own. Even if he has not reached—and can anyone ever do so?—the magnificent artistic talent of his great father, Hasse Ekman is in his own way quite unique and has as many irons in the fire.

In some of the best restaurants of Stockholm one can frequently see a young man sitting alone at a table, paper and pen in front of him, writing down some lines now and then. Sometimes he looks very contemplative, sometimes his bright eyes are taking in the crowded locality where people come and go. The young man is Hasse Ekman, and the milieu is the one which he prefers to work in, here or in any other place where there is life and movement.

He is just like a boy or a college student, with his bright intelligent eyes, his slim figure, and his blond hair, and yet he is not only an important figure in his profession but also a family father with no less than five children, four small boys from seven to two years, and a baby daughter. And he is only thirty-one!

"Did you know from the very beginning that you would like to be an artist like your father?" I ask him over a cup of coffee at The Ambassadeur.

He laughs. "On the contrary. I and Anne-Marie Brunius grew up practically as brother and sister (Miss Brunius is the daughter of the woman chief of the Royal Dramatic Theatre in Stockholm, Pauline Brunius), and one thing we were sure of was that we would never be actors. Perhaps we had a little too much of it in our family life, and therefore it had no romantic shimmer for us. Later, when we grew up we found that this very atmosphere was something we could not be without, and today I am grateful for all I have learnt at home. It sounds like a phrase, but really my father was not only a father but also my best friend and teacher. You see, already at the age of sixteen I



HASSE EKMAN AS A YOUNG MAN WITH HIS FATHER GÖSTA EKMAN

wished to finish school, something which is not so unusual, and my father was very understanding—for he had done the same thing himself once. Therefore I was able to spend a great deal of time with him for some years, and I am sure that has meant a great deal more than some more studies in Latin grammar or arithmetic. I only regret that we have played but one single film together, that was 'Intermezzo' with Ingrid Bergman, where I had a small role. Then I was only nineteen years old, and two years later Gösta Ekman died."

But that was far from the first thing this boy with theatre in his blood had done. The very first time he was on a stage was in 1932, when he was one of the dancers in "The Merry Widow," funnily enough the very same role in which his famous father made his first appearance in 1917. At nineteen Hasse Ekman directed Tolstoy's "Fedja" at the Wasa Theatre. Gösta Ekman, Stig Järrel, and Karin Ekelund had the leading roles. "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse" and P. G. Wodehouse's "Fish Preferred" were two other pieces he directed during the following years.

Since then Hasse Ekman has definitely associated himself with the film, and here he is something of a Jack-of-all-trades. In nine out of ten cases he conceives the ideas himself, he writes the manuscripts himself, nothing escapes him in the film studio; and, last but not least, he is also the director and the producer.

Up to the present Hasse Ekman has produced fourteen films; that means about two a year. In 1940 he took his first steps as a film director, and he never turns out two films of the same kind. With an incalculable temperament he first chooses a jolly, crazy film like "With You in My Arms" or "Vote for Little Märta," where Stig Järrel plays a kind of Charley's Aunt; and then, at other times, the idea is a tender, soft film about young people, such as "To Go With the Moon" or "Change of Trains." But he is too good a psychologist not to use this gift and he furnishes an example thereof in "Flames in the Dark," in which he gives a dramatic study of a soul-sick mind, an incendiary. Hasse Ekman himself and maybe also the critics think that his best film is his second one, dealing with military pilots in a thrilling milieu, "First Division." A thriller which Hitchcock could not have done better is one of Hasse Ekman's last films, "Meeting in the Night." It would take too much time to write about all of them, but one we cannot skip is "My Royal Family" (in Swedish *Kungliga Patrasket*, which is rather difficult to translate!). To see that film is to get an idea of how it is in a real artist's home, in Gösta Ekman's home. And Hasse does not deny that the story in many ways is based on his father's life, yes even on some actual dialogues and incidents. And how sweet is not this film,

tender and lyric, funny and humorous, the perfect comedy, because it is a product of the heart and of love, love of his father, his childhood, and—his profession!

Hasse Ekman works quickly. His head is stuffed with ideas, personalities, dialogues, sceneries, which are only waiting to be put down on paper finally to be produced on the silver screen. One third of "My Royal Family" was written in six hours, while he was sitting in the crowded bar of the Cecil Restaurant. But he is also very fond of improvising. So when the very first outline is made he calls for a good friend or colleague and plays it himself. He likes to be criticized, but he seldom needs to fear any criticism.

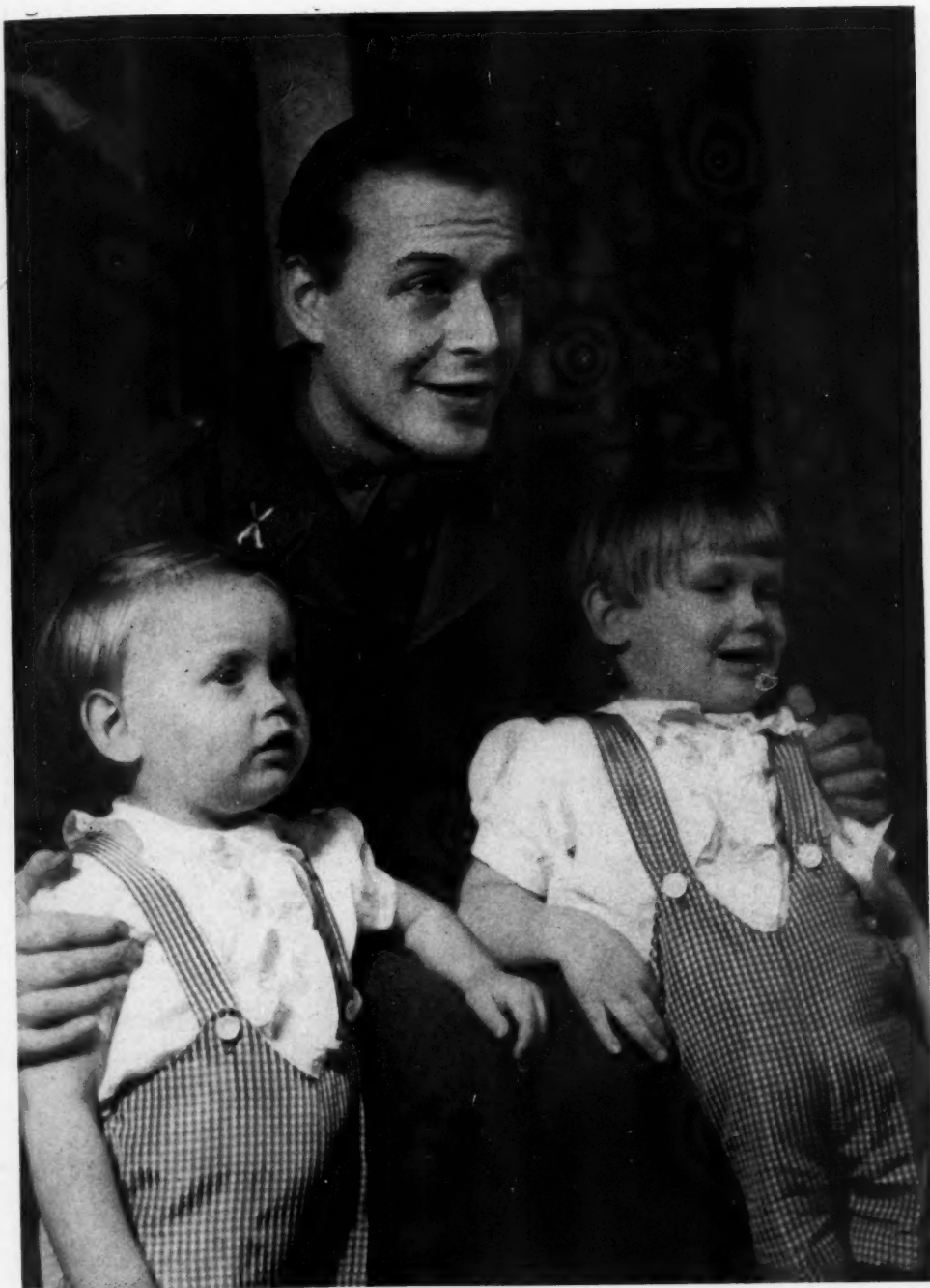
One thing that the public can be very grateful to Hasse Ekman for is that he has succeeded in getting so many of our best stage actors to play in film. There are some extremely good ones in Sweden, and it *was* a pity that only those living in the capital and interested in the theatre could have the opportunity of seeing them. Hasse Ekman has made Lars Hansson, Stig Järrel, Inga Tidblad—only to mention some of the best performers—known and beloved by everyone in Sweden.

It is not unusual in this country that a little chat winds up in talking about traveling, and that is something Hasse likes.

"I do like going places," he says and adds, with a little smile, "As a matter of fact I came back from Italy only a few days ago—we took some exteriors for my new film 'One Fly Makes No Summer' with my wife (she is the lovely young actress Eva Henning), Sonja Wigert, Lauritz Falk, and myself—but I should like to see some other places soon again. I simply love Stockholm, where I was born and brought up, but I should like to go abroad every spring. France and Egypt and South America . . . and to New York. New York because it has the best theatres in the world. For example, I am ardently longing to see Alfred Lunt (he is, by the way, said to be of Swedish origin) and Lynn Fontaine at the Theatre Guild. They are so damned good!" he says with a boyish smile. "I can never forget them in 'The Guardsmen' and 'Design for Living.'"

"But you were in America once, were you not?"

"Oh yes, but it was long ago, in 1935. I was in Hollywood and, to be honest, I saw a lot and liked a lot but sure not everything. Hollywood seems to be stuffed with intrigues, and everyone must keep in with everyone; otherwise things go to the dogs. But it was very interesting, of course, to meet Frank Capra and George Cukor among others; they were extremely nice to me. I also met Mae West, who was just then conquering the world with her robust charm, and the platinum blonde Jean Harlow, with whom I by the way had my very first interview."



HASSE EKMAN WITH TWO OF HIS BOYS, GÖSTA AND CHRISTER



*HASSE EKMAN WITH HIS WIFE AND COLLEAGUE, EVA HENNING,
AND THEIR BABY DAUGHTER*

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"Interview?"

"Yes, I have dabbled a little in journalism too, and I have written a book about my father which was published just after his death and was quite a success, thanks to my father's fame and not to me. . . ."

"But what about going to Hollywood now? Would you like it?"

"I am not sure. The conditions are rather difficult. One has to sign a contract for about seven years, and it is no guarantee that one will be given anything to do. Ingrid Bergman was very lucky; she signed a contract for one single film, and that was the beginning of her success. But there is not more than one Ingrid Bergman. No, I would like to say 'You know what you have but not what you will get.' Understand?"

Yes, we all understand. And we are glad, for then we will not lose Hasse Ekman; we cannot afford it. He is certainly not just "a filmstar" but the only personality in our country who knows everything about film and who *can* make a film. And, well done, a film is something of culture in this twentieth century, at least when Hasse Ekman has signed the manuscript. Maybe it is so because he is not producing films just to make money, but because he has inhaled theatre air from the time he was a baby, and because he has grown up in an atmosphere of refinement, which is reflected in his own beautiful home on Sveavägen in Stockholm. By the way, this apartment once belonged to Mauritz Stiller, the man who "made" Greta Garbo. Now Hasse Ekman lives there with his young wife and colleague, Eva Henning. It is a very big apartment, where Hasse likes to walk around when thinking (if he is not sitting in a restaurant), but it is cosy and comfortable. What first of all you notice is his exquisite collection of modern art, including paintings by Nils von Dardel and Professor Sven Erixon of the Royal Academy of Art, and paintings and sculptures by Bror Hjort.

This is a portrait of Hasse Ekman, Gösta Ekman's son, who has succeeded in the very difficult task of making use of the talent he has inherited from his great father, as well as of creating a name of his own.

Marianne Göhrn-Ohm is a young Swedish novelist and illustrator whose first romance sold out before the editor could fly to Stockholm to purchase a copy.

Exchanges with Scandinavian Libraries

BY LAWRENCE S. THOMPSON

ONE OF THE most fruitful avenues of international library co-operation is the establishment of exchange relationships. For many years the Scandinavian centers of research have sent out their publications all over the world in return for material of equal value from other countries. As a result, the great libraries in Copenhagen, Oslo, Stockholm, Uppsala, Lund, Helsingfors, and Reykjavik are fully comparable with similar institutions elsewhere in the world; and the fruits of Scandinavian research may be found in any library whose director is sufficiently aggressive to go out after it.

During the war the exchange of all types of publications came to a virtual standstill, although far-sighted librarians on both sides of the Atlantic stored materials for delivery after the war. By early 1946 many of the old agreements to exchange serial publications were in full operation again, and librarians were looking for new fields for exchanges.

In all parts of the world there was the immediate necessity of filling in gaps in periodicals published by commercial firms rather than scholarly agencies and therefore not subject to exchange. Likewise, separate books not in series were generally issued in limited quantities during the war and accordingly went out of print soon after appearing on the market.

Denmark was the first country to attack this problem vigorously. In the Royal Library in Copenhagen there was set up *Danmarks Institut for International Udvæksling af Videnskabelige Publikationer* under the direction of Mr. Kai Schmidt-Phiseldeck. This agency sent out exchange lists to libraries in all parts of the world and offered, in return, monographs from standard Danish scholarly series and separate books of all sorts in all languages.

Lists sent to the *Institut* are examined for material not only of use to the Royal Library but also of use to the University libraries and the great special libraries.

The University of Uppsala Library is also interested in exchanges in addition to the regular agreements for exchanges of serials. Dr. Tönnes Kleberg, recently appointed successor to Dr. Anders W. Garpe as director of *Carolina Rediviva*, is having lists of theses and other monographic studies prepared which Uppsala can offer in exchange for material of similar value from other institutions.

The Library of the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm, under the directorship of Dr. Carl Björkbom, is prepared to exchange technological material (much of it in English) with the scientific libraries of America. Dr. Björkbom is especially anxious to fill in gaps in his files of several American scientific periodicals.

The National Library of Iceland (*Landsbókasafn*) under the directorship of Mr. Finnur Sigmundsson has several valuable publications which it can offer to American libraries. It publishes an annual *Árbok* which includes the national bibliography of Iceland as well as several valuable bibliographical articles every year. The *Landsbókasafn* has also published lithoprints of famous manuscripts in its possession and other monographic works.

Undoubtedly other libraries in Scandinavia will soon be exploring the possibilities of international exchanges. Scandinavian librarians are actively participating in the library section of UNESCO. Dr. Wilhelm Munthe, director of the *Universitetsbibliotek* in Oslo, is president of the International Federation of Library Associations.

Lawrence S. Thompson is Librarian of Western Michigan College of Education

THE QUARTER'S HISTORY



DENMARK

CHRISTMAS 1947 in Denmark was indicative of this changing world. Prices went up and money went down! Sales in the shops were sixty to sixty-five per cent below what the season of '46 could boast. The poor shoppers had no more ready cash, and there were not many things to buy, either.

In the course of this economic evolution, which will end heaven knows where, a quarter terminated a succession of significant events. The political development, seemed, in a way, to be the most cheering, at least for a majority of Danes, who prefer an urban government and wished to see Knud Kristensen's agricultural regime succeeded by Hans Hedtoft's Social Democratic cabinet of seventeen selective members. The reason for this optimism was that an otherwise unpopular election (unpopular in itself because it subordinated national political and economic recovery) administered to the Communist Party an overwhelming defeat; in fact knocked it out of the ring! But more of that later.

THE QUARTER BEGAN with the visit of the Danish Royal Pair to King Haakon of Norway. King Frederik and Queen Ingrid daily add yet another cubit to the stature of their popularity. The young, handsome pair have spent a strenuous year with their many journeys at home and abroad and their great activity in public life. The visit to Oslo was another triumph for King Frederik's and Queen Ingrid's sangfroid, and when they, in the middle of October, journeyed to Stockholm, even reticent Swedes gave them their unconditional blessing. Stockholm became a seething sea of humanity cheering our young ruler and his Swedish-born queen.

IN THE MIDST of these royal events, the minutest details of which were recorded, printed, and read by an enthusiastic Danish public, the political situation developed, like a gale, toward the election. The South Slesvig question was the cause of the storm signal. Premier Knud Kristensen stood resolute in his position that the people of South Slesvig should some day have a chance to vote themselves home to Denmark. The Social Democrats were against this and thought that it was sufficient for England, as the occupying power, to recognize the right of the South Slesvigers to promote Danish intellectual pursuits. Revision of the boundary they ruled out of conversation. The loudest outcry, however, came from the Radicals, who had nothing to gain, and realized with bitterness that under a Liberal administration they could exercise no effective influence (like the prestige they had enjoyed in Stauning's government, when they were represented both in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and the Interior). As for the Conservatives, they were outspoken in their sponsorship of South Slesvig; but their former leader, Christmas Møller, who, since his return from England in 1945, after the Liberation, has appeared alternately friendly to Social Democrats, to Communists, and to Radicals, turned against his own party. It was even rumored that, like Mr. Wallace in the United States, he would form a new party. On October 4 the Radicals caused a vote of no confidence to be passed in the Folketing, the Kristensen Ministry resigned, and a new election was called.

IN THE ELECTION of October 28, the Social Democrats gained 162,000 votes and received in all 834,000 ballots. The Conservatives lost 109,000 votes and totaled 264,000. Of the other parties the harassed Liberals gained 96,000 votes

(575,000 in all), while the Communists lost 114,000 votes, and had to be content with a 140,000 total and to lose nine of their eighteen seats in Parliament. These enormous changes descended like a bomb on the nation. There were some futile attempts to form a coalition government, but the Social Democrats won out, and Hans Hedtoft presented his portfolio to the King. His cabinet includes a woman, Fanny Jensen, who will look after the problems of housewives, and, as Minister of Commerce, a brilliant young man aged thirty-three, Jens Otto Krag, who is directing business matters with idealism and a firm policy.

But the dove of peace did not descend on our political waters. For Foreign Minister Gustav Rasmussen of the Kristensen cabinet agreed to remain in the new cabinet, and his former chief accused him of double dealing. The new Minister of the Interior, Alsing Andersen, who was Defense Minister of Denmark at the time of the Occupation, yielded to the criticism of members of several parties and resigned until his pre-war career is investigated.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF SUPPLIES had meanwhile piled up again. The harvest was meager because of the cold winter and the warm, dry summer. Denmark needed grain and turned in her need to Russia, which promised to send 60,000 tons of rye and 40,000 tons of barley in exchange for 8,000 tons of butter and 8,000 tons of fat. With fuel it went better than the year before. In apartments with central heating there was a hot bath available every other week-end. Gasoline, however, was constantly scarce, and autos were restricted to zones.

The worst deprivation was that the wares we produced ourselves became scarcer and scarcer, because they were used for export. Margarine is substituted

for butter, and it is believed that after April 1 there will be no butter for the Danes, as all will be exported. Bread is rationed but not severely; of white bread there is very little.

TWO RAYS OF SUNLIGHT pierced the murky clouds: Dwight D. Eisenhower and Professor Niels Bohr have been named Knights of the Elephant. And another ray of sunlight shot through when the Royal Pair voyaged to England to attend Princess Elizabeth's wedding. At Harwich King Frederik invited the Danish correspondents on board his ship and entertained them for an hour. One of them pulled out a cigarette. Another correspondent whispered, "You can't stand and smoke when you are talking with the King." But King Frederik turned reprovingly. "Snob!" he cried, and gave the young journalist a light from the Royal lighter.

Another Royal person beloved by the Danish people is Princess Anne of Bourbon-Parma, the sweet young fiancée of sometime King Michael of Rumania. She lives with her parents, Prince Rene and Princess Margrethe, in their little villa "Brødrehøj" on Prince Axel's property "Bernstorffshøj." Many Danish women have shed tears of sympathy over this shy girl's hard encounter with Russian politics.

ECONOMICALLY there were signs that better times were on the way. Trade negotiations were to be resumed with England after New Year. Denmark looks westward now with hope for good results from the Marshall Plan to dispel the clouds and create greater security and, with it, also internal tranquillity. If we exercise wisdom in our foreign relations, we have something to live for.



Danish Information Office

HANS HEDTOFT, PREMIER OF DENMARK



ICELAND

It was mentioned in the last issue of the REVIEW that the failing of the herring fishery had precipitated a crisis in the foreign exchange situation of Iceland. The Government rose to the situation with considerable vigor. Rationing was instituted on imported foods, clothing, shoes, and gasoline. The import program was revised and some licenses were revoked.

At the same time a bill for combating the crisis was introduced. Among its clauses was a law on property that had increased more than 100,000 kr. in value since 1940. It serves a similar purpose that all bank notes are called in as of January first, and all obligations and bank accounts and similar property must, to be valid, have the stamp of the law authorities, showing that it has been honestly reported.

IN THESE DIFFICULTIES there are, however, bright spots. The herring that usually is at the North Coast has now suddenly appeared at the South Coast and has been caught there to the tune of 70,000 tons by mid-December. The shoals go so thick in one of the fjords, that the chief trouble of the fisheries is that so many herrings are in the nets that they burst. As the processing plants are up in the North, the transportation of the herring meets with some obstacles and is very expensive.

The sale of other products of Iceland has gone fairly well, and all of the produce is sold. As the markets are mostly in the war-harried countries of Europe, Iceland has important frozen accounts in several countries that have little to pay with.

THE ERUPTION OF HELKA is still going on, and a considerable flow of lava is con-

stantly being ejected. The geologists of Iceland took up stations when it began, to be able to observe the eruption and they have filmed it, from all angles. The films have been shown in different European countries and here in United States.

One of the geologists, Mr. Steinthor Sigurdsson M.A., was so engrossed in his work of photographing a lava stream, that he did not notice that another stream approached from his side carrying a big rock that crushed him. He was a scientist of repute and great promise, only 43 years old.

THERE ARE NOW 556 STUDENTS registered at the University of Iceland, including 136 who registered this autumn. In the course of 1947 there have graduated from the University two students of divinity, eleven physicians, three dentists, three economists, sixteen lawyers, and one philologist in Icelandic.

The Theological faculty celebrated its centennial this fall. On October second 1847, a graduate school was established to prepare students for being ministers, and this was united with the University when that was established in 1911.

SINCE THE BEGINNING of the war there have been published a great many books in Iceland, at least half of these books in luxury editions that were suitable for gifts and rather expensive.

In 1947 this boom in publishing has continued, but as it seems that much of the backlog of manuscripts is exhausted, the publishers have turned their attention to the classical literature and to the works of nineteenth century poets.

Anthologies also have been very popular, and the biggest of these is of real importance. It has been issued in five volumes comprising a selection of the best poetry of every century since the colonization, much of which is little known at present.



NORWAY

FOURTH QUARTER FOREIGN AFFAIRS notes from Norway may well be headed by a review of Foreign Minister Halvard M. Lange's report to the Norwegian Parliament on December 11. Referring to Norwegian Delegation policy at the fall sessions of the U.N. General Assembly in New York, the Foreign Minister stated, "The Norwegian delegation has taken its position without feeling itself bound to any eastern or western group. Even though the development in many areas has taken a turn different from that which we anticipated shortly following liberation, there is no basis for anticipating any actual danger of war between the great powers. The real danger is that those nations which stood together during the war are slipping away from each other into two worlds, isolated economically and culturally. In the long run, such a separation embodies a danger for the U.N., and we must therefore in the interest of humanity, do all we can to prevent this world cleavage. . . ."

A NORWEGIAN-U.S. AGREEMENT which will make it possible for Norway to purchase war surplus property in the United States on credit for a sum of up to twelve million dollars was signed on October 27. Norway is particularly interested in the purchase of machine tools and other machinery for equipping industry and bringing transport up to date. A ten million dollar credit for the purchase of American war surplus outside of the United States and its possessions was provided under an earlier agreement.

Data on further Norway-United States negotiations was revealed in late November with the Foreign Ministry's release of tariff adjustment agreements reached by the two countries at the Geneva I.T.O.

Conference. American offers, it was noted, covered direct tariff concessions on goods which constituted over 50 per cent of Norwegian exports to that country before the war. Considering indirect concessions, tariff schedules will either be frozen or reduced for practically the whole of Norway's pre-war export to the U.S., primarily whale oil and fish products. Sharpest Norwegian reductions will be made on automobiles and office machinery imports from the United States.

In early December, Norway joined with Great Britain, Denmark, and Sweden under the multi-lateral payment-exchange agreement signed in Paris on November 18. The signing is termed an outgrowth of the 16-power Paris Conference and is described as a multi-power attempt to facilitate trade among the signatory nations. According to the Oslo report, however, Norwegian participation is termed temporarily conditional. Prospects of a Northern Customs Union were temporarily postponed by a December decision of the Northern Parliamentary Union's Executive Committee pending a leveling off of economic differentiations among the interested lands.

ON THE DOMESTIC SCENE, nation-wide municipal elections on October 20 resulted in a decided advance for non-socialist parties. Marked gains were shown by the Conservative Party, which increased its number of seats from 561 (1945) to 813, and by the Agrarian Party which rose from 760 to 1,051. The Communist Party dropped from 955 seats (1945) to 852, and the Labor Party from 5,688 seats to 5,452.

In accordance with parliamentary action on December 4 approving the formation of a new ministry, personnel shifts within the Government were announced on December 6, with the new appointees assuming office at that time. Former Minister of Finance Erik Brofoss now heads the new Ministry of Economics which will

be responsible for the Norwegian national Budget and matters involving goods exchange and payment status with countries abroad. Former M.P. Olav Meisdalshagen has been appointed Minister of Finance, while Odelsting President Olav Oksvik heads the Ministry of Agriculture replacing Agriculture Minister Kristian Fjeld, now on a leave of absence.

ON THE WAGE-PRICE FRONT, Norway's political parties joined forces to pass a temporary Wage-Freeze Bill, against ten dissenting votes. The bill, a temporary measure valid until January 1, 1948, was seen as an instrument for bolstering the Government's anti-inflation program. In late November, Norwegian Federation of Trade Union representatives meeting in Oslo to discuss nation-wide contract renegotiations scheduled for 1948 voted against presenting any demands for wage increases, and issued a notice to member unions calling for a continuation of present contracts. In a directive to member unions, the body's communiqué noted, "No contracts are to be terminated and no wage demands are to be forwarded without advance approval from the Secretariate." The action was regarded as a powerful support to the Government's present anti-inflation drive. Several weeks later, both the Norwegian Employers Association and the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions had agreed to extend all contracts expiring before March 31, 1948, until February 1949. Shortly thereafter, a bill was introduced in Parliament providing for the retention of present Norwegian labor disputes settlement machinery until February 1949. On the basis of these fourth-quarter developments Norwegians are anticipating a continuing strikeless period of internal labor peace!

ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, the Norwegian Parliament concluded a strenuous four-day debate on the National Budget with an 85-58 vote supporting the joint Financial Committee's earlier unanimous

conclusion verifying the value of this "economic blueprint" and suggesting that it be forwarded in the future together with the National Budget. Among the six cabinet members who had taken the floor before the four-day debate was concluded was Supply and Reconstruction Minister Oscar Torp. "There has been no period of industrial construction here in this country which has taken place without marked capital infusion from without," he observed significantly. "This never meant the loss of our national independence or commercial freedom. It increased, on the contrary, in step with our increased prosperity and economic strength. Future developments will surely shape up in similar manner. . . . We are a part of a greater whole, a fact which from now on must exert its full consequences upon the whole of our international and national policy."

ACCORDING TO A PROPOSAL presented to the Norwegian Cabinet, November 14, a Norwegian Polar Institute is scheduled to begin operations on March 1, 1948. The new office will take over activities of the present Norwegian Spitzbergen and Arctic Ocean Office, and will be that country's central body for all matters concerning the Arctic and Antarctic areas. Professor H. U. Sverdrup, now director of the University of California Oceanographic Institute at La Jolla, California, will head the new organ.

On October 22, the scientific expedition financed by the Norwegian Whaling Association, which will spend the coming months investigating the Antarctic coastline and adjacent waters, left Sandefjord for Grahams Land and the Ross Sea. Scientists aboard the specially built vessel are equipped with a well-rounded assortment of special instruments, and expect to continue their investigations until the middle of March. Captain Nils Larsen of Sandefjord heads the ship's crew of seventeen men.

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THE 1947 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE award, announced by the Norwegian Nobel Committee by mid-quarter, was met with widespread approval over all of Norway. The Prize, which totalled 146,000 Swedish kroner (\$38,990), was awarded jointly to the American Friends Service Committee in Philadelphia and the Friends Service Council of London. In naming the 1947 recipients, the Committee noted that following both this and the last war, these Quaker groups have carried out an extensive campaign for the relief and rehabilitation of stricken peoples both through their own and in conjunction with other international relief groups. Actual presentation took place in Oslo on December 10, the anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, the donor.

AN OSLO NOTE in late October revealed that *Fest i Port Des Galets*, the all-Scandinavia Literature Prize winner by Norwegian author Arne Skouen, will soon be published in the United States by Alfred A. Knopf. The novel, which will be entitled "Stokers' Mess," is now being translated by Joran Birkeland with the collaboration of the author. The prize is awarded for "a novel of outstanding literary quality, promoting at the same time the ideals and the spirit of the great humanitarian Alfred Nobel."

THE SECRETARY OF THE NORWEGIAN BIBLE SOCIETY noted in a late fall interview that the Bible-hunger in that country is still far from abated. Not only the shortage of the finer grades of paper, but a serious lack of certain binding material is holding up Bible distribution. Though the shortage is being felt the country over, the secretary noted significantly that among those most in need of Bibles and Testaments are former Quislings, now serving prison terms for treason. The revised Norwegian translation of the New Testament, now under way, is progressing favorably.

BISHOP ARNE FJELLBU, bishop of the Nidaros diocese, a native of Decorah, Iowa, and one of the outstanding figures in the Norwegian Church's struggle against the Nazis will visit the United States in early 1948 as guest of the American Committee for the World Council of Churches. Besides his stay in New York, Bishop Fjellbu will visit Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Washington, D.C. During his tour he will pay special visits to a number of Norwegian communities in the United States.

OFFICIAL OPENING of Norway's new 100 KW short-wave transmitter at Fredrikstad took place on Saturday, January 3, with an official welcoming address by King Haakon. Broadcasts originate at the new State Broadcasting Center in Oslo with direct wire to the Fredrikstad transmitter. The station will be broadcasting on the 31.22 meter band.

ON THE RECONSTRUCTION FRONT, Norwegian building figures for 1947 and plans for the coming year were revealed by Housing Authority Director Jacob Christie Kielland in early December. Reviewing the past year, Kielland noted that 12,000 apartments were under construction on January 1, 1947, and that work began on an additional 12,000 during the course of the year. Of these, a total of 10,000 have been completed during 1947, leaving 14,000 unfinished apartments at year's end. Based on material deliveries during the past twelve months and the prevailing labor shortage, it was noted that 1948 building goals were to be held at 10,000 units in southern and 2,000 units in Nazi-leveled Arctic Norway. An early December housing report, in the meanwhile, indicated that the housing crisis has abated but little. In Oslo, applications by late October had risen to 11,096 against 10,727 for the previous month. Some 5,400 families were lodged

in the homes of others, 1,349 families have been broken up due to the housing shortage, and 3,543 engaged couples are delaying marriage plans until living quarters can be found.

IN A DECEMBER REVIEW of the Norwegian economic scene, Prime Minister Einar Gerhardsen presented an encouraging year-end report on progress since liberation. At the present time, he noted, industrial production is well above pre-war levels, while more gradual recovery of agriculture and logging has been offset in part by very satisfactory incomes from fishing and whaling. In 1945, total outputs of goods and services, after deductions for wear and amortization of equipment, was set at 6,200,000,000 Kr. (\$1,240,000,000). During 1946 this figure rose to 7,800,-

000,000 Kr., and according to present estimates is expected to top 8,700,000,000 Kr. (\$1,740,000,000) for 1947. Figured as a whole, Norwegian national production for 1947 will be approximately 5 per cent over 1939 levels. In terms of employment, there are now 57,000 more jobholders than during the winter of 1945-46—an increase of 27 per cent. It was noted, however, that although the volume of production is from 10-15 per cent above 1938, the total employed labor force has increased 27 per cent above pre-war, thereby indicating that output per worker is still from 10-15 per cent below the pre-war average. A Greater Production Campaign, which will now be instituted, will be headed by a committee including representatives from all political parties.



TENS OF THOUSANDS of people gathered in the royal palace courtyard of Stockholm and in surrounding streets and squares in the evening of December 8, when King Gustaf's fortieth anniversary as Sweden's monarch was observed. Two glee clubs, in all 3,000 voices, serenaded the venerable and beloved ruler. After that, Prime Minister Tage Erlander brought him the gratitude of the Swedish people for his services during the four decades just past. He spoke especially of what the King's attitude had meant for the re-establishment of friendly relations between the Scandinavian countries after the break in the Swedish-Norwegian union in 1905.

Plainly moved by the Prime Minister's words, King Gustaf thanked him warmly and proposed a four-fold cheer for Swe-

den, in which the vast crowd joined with enthusiasm and precision. The national anthem, *Du gamla, du fria*, was then spontaneously intoned by the close-packed multitude. So prolonged was the acclaim outside the Royal Palace that His Majesty had to appear three times at an open window to greet his well-wishers. Flowers, letters, congratulatory addresses, and telegrams arrived in a steady stream from both Sweden and abroad. The dean of the diplomatic corps in Stockholm brought the greetings of his colleagues, and to the Foreign Office came messages from many foreign rulers and chief executives. His Holiness, Pope Pius XII, sent the King a personal, handwritten letter of congratulation.

Earlier in the day all members of the present cabinet and many former ministers gathered in the Council Chamber in the Palace, together with governors of the provinces and representatives of the national defense and the church. Also

present on this occasion was the twenty-month-old Prince Carl Gustaf, only son of the late Prince Gustaf Adolf, and a great-grandson of the King. The infant Duke of Jämtland is in direct line of succession to the Swedish throne. When the eighty-nine year old monarch entered the chamber, he shook hands first with the little prince, and when the ceremony was over he again took his hand; together they then left the room.

TWO AMERICAN SCIENTISTS, two British, and one Argentinian on December 10 received their Nobel Prize awards from the hand of King Gustaf at the colorful traditional festival in the Concert House in Stockholm, attended by many Swedish notables as well as members of the royal family, high Government officials, and a brilliant assemblage of foreign diplomats. One half of the 1947 prize for medicine and physiology went to Dr. and Mrs. Carl F. Cori, of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and the other half to Dr. Bernardo A. Houssay, of Buenos Aires. Sir Edward V. Appleton, Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, in London, received the year's physics prize, while the one for chemistry was given to Sir Robert Robinson, a professor at Oxford University. The literature award went to Andre Gide, but the seventy-eight year old French author was too ill to attend the festival. His award was accepted in his behalf by the French Ambassador, Gabriel Puaux. The combined value of the prizes was \$162,348, or \$40,587 each. Professor Joseph Erlanger, of Washington University, St. Louis, who won the 1944 Nobel Prize in medicine, also attended the festival. As Professor Erlanger received his award at a ceremony in New York, he was in Stockholm to deliver the obligatory Nobel address. Another American Nobel Prize winner present was Professor Harold C. Urey, who was awarded the 1934 chem-

istry prize. He had been giving a series of lectures in Scandinavia on his recent nuclear research. In a class by himself was the German scientist, Professor Gerhard Domagk, of Elberfeld-Wupperthal, who received the 1939 prize in medicine, but due to the political situation in Germany at the time was then unable to accept the award. According to the statutes of the Nobel Foundation, the prize sum reverted to the Nobel Fund, but Dr. Domagk received, however, the medal and the embossed address.

THE NUMBER OF FOREIGNERS in Sweden increased during the third quarter of 1947 with 2,297, mainly Danes, Balts, Germans, Poles, and Italians, to a total of 148,000. There were 17,500 Danes and 15,000 Norwegians, while the rest consisted mainly of refugees, convalescents, and children from war-ravaged countries. The number of foreigners with labor permits was 69,850, of whom the Balts formed the biggest group, followed by Danes and Norwegians.

SIXTY-FIVE VESSELS of in all 236,595 gross register tons are now building or being outfitted in Sweden. Since an additional 171 ships, totaling 933,695 tons, have been ordered, the total tonnage on the books of Swedish shipyards amounts to 1,170,290 tons, divided among 236 vessels. Of these, only 106 (332,490 tons) are intended for Swedish lines.

ACCORDING TO PLANS formulated in December by a Government export and import committee, headed by Axel Gjöres, Minister of Commerce, Sweden's imports in 1948 from the hard currency countries should amount, at the most, to 1,465 million kronor, or a decrease of almost fifty per cent as compared with an estimated import value for 1947 of 2,800 million kronor, and one of 1,900 million in 1946. Total Swedish imports from all sources in 1948 were calculated to be worth not

more than 4,000 million kronor, against an estimated 5,000 million in 1947. The import cuts affect primarily dispensable goods. An adequate supply of textiles and shoes was forecast. Thanks to agreements signed with the Soviet Union and countries in the sterling area, Sweden will be able to replace to a considerable extent her usual imports from the hard currency regions.

PROFESSOR RAGNAR JOSEPHSON, poet, art expert, essayist, and playwright, was appointed head of the Royal Dramatic Theatre in Stockholm, Sweden's national stage. He succeeds Mrs. Pauline Brunius, for many years Sweden's only actress-manager, who has held this post since 1938. The new director was born in 1891 and has been a professor at the University of Lund since 1929.

THE BIGGEST AIRPLANE HANGAR in Europe is now under construction at Bromma airport, outside Stockholm. Erected at an estimated cost of five million kronor, it will have free floor space of about 102,000 square feet. The building is expected to be ready in the early summer of 1948, when the Scandinavian Airlines System's new Boeing Stratocruisers are due to be delivered.

THE WORLD'S FASTEST CARGO MOTOR SHIP recently was delivered by the Göta-verken yard in Gothenburg to the Swedish Transatlantic Line. She is the 9,000 ton "Nimbus," which achieved a speed of $22\frac{1}{4}$ knots on her trial run.

A COMPETITION FOR A NEW SWEDISH OPERA to be performed at the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the present Royal Opera House in Stockholm on September 19, recently was decided. The first prize, worth about \$2,500, was won by the well-known Swedish composer, Kurt Atterberg, for his work, "The Tem-

pest," based on Shakespeare's drama, and the second prize, valued at \$850, went to a seventy-nine year old Professor of Music, Ernst Ellberg, whose libretto is based on an old legend of the Lapps. It is probably the only opera in the world dealing with the musical traditions of this primitive people, and it contains several typical Lapp songs.

DR. AXEL MUNTHE, known all the world over as the author of the best seller, "The Story of San Michele," recently observed his ninetieth birthday. It is now seventy-two years since he climbed the 777 steps up to the Italian villa which was to become his life-long retreat. Eight years ago the second world war forced him to leave San Michele, which overlooks the Bay of Naples from a height of over one thousand feet. He fled to Sweden, and conditions still make it impossible for him to return to his home, but he hopes some day to go back.

STEN DEHLGREN, from 1922 to 1946 editor-in-chief of the Stockholm Liberal morning daily, Dagens Nyheter, Sweden's largest newspaper, died in Stockholm November 22 after a short illness. He was born in Stockholm May 26, 1881. Chairman of leading press associations, he was also a commander in the naval reserve.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST CITY—so far as area is concerned—is the town of Kiruna, in Swedish Lapland, which on January 1, 1948, received city privileges. Although it has only 18,000 residents, it spreads over more ground than eighteen times the area of Greater New York. Kiruna, located above the Arctic Circle, is in the heart of the Swedish iron ore district. An average of one thousand nomad Lapps camp nightly in the city limits. There is an animal population of 10,000 reindeer and many wolves, bears and lynxes.

THE SANDVIKEN IRON WORKS in northern Sweden recently celebrated its 85th anniversary, on which occasion special medals were awarded to 929 employees. All of these have been with the company at least twenty-five years, and several have served as long as fifty years.

THE 500,000 KRONOR which the Government set aside in 1946 to provide free vacation trips for hard-worked Swedish housewives, were completely used up in the summer of 1947 by 16,731 women from all over the country who took advantage of the chance of spending two weeks in the country with expenses paid. In addition, 3,000 found needed recreation at rest homes. Some of the grants were also used to help defray the expenses at home when the housewife was on vacation.

THE CONSUMPTION OF CIGARETTES in Sweden has increased by fifty per cent since 1939.

SWEDEN'S TOTAL HARVEST of wheat and rye in 1947 did not exceed 580,000 tons, which was 40 per cent less than in 1946. This means that grain available for milling did not amount to more than some 300,000 tons, which was half of the annual need. In order to maintain the present bread rations, which are among the lowest in Europe, between 325,000 and 350,000 tons must be imported.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S OLDEST industrial corporations still in operation, the Stora Kopparbergs Mining Company, in Falun, Dalecarlia, on September 14 observed the 600th year of its known existence. While originally a mining concern, the company is now engaged in many other industries such as lumber, pulp, and paper, as well as metals and chemicals. Its oldest document extant, recording a transfer of part ownership to the Bishop of Västerås, was dated in 1288.

SCANDINAVIANS IN AMERICA

In the last academic year 1,760 pupils studied Scandinavian languages in American universities and colleges, while 526 took courses in Scandinavian Civilization. This information is contained in a survey—*Scandinavian Courses Offered in Institutions of Learning in the United States*—by Gösta Franzen and Hedin Bronner of the University of Chicago, published in the periodical *Scandinavian Studies*, August 1947. The number taking Norwegian exceeded those taking Swedish, whereas Harvard alone offered Danish. Tables give a complete list of these courses, including high schools, making the grand total of students 3,294. The American-Scandinavian Foundation hopes that some benefactor will provide a fund to compile a complete history of Scandinavian studies in the United States.

The American-Swedish Historical Foundation in Philadelphia increases the activities outlined in its *Bulletin*. The Curator, Dr. M. W. S. Swan has returned from a tour to the Pacific Coast. Preparations are well in hand to launch the Harvard University Choir on its tour of the Scandinavian countries next summer. Numerous gifts to the Library have been received from several states. October 5, the Foundation participated in the unveiling of two Hanson tablets in Gloria Dei Church. October 12, the Museum opened an exhibition "How They Came Here," as a prelude to the 1948 Swedish Pioneer Centennial. October 27, the Foundation joined with the Swedish Colonial Society in a dinner at the Union League in honor of Dr. Amandus Johnson. The Governors have recently met in the home of Mrs. Walter S. Wheeler, whose husband was a direct descendant of the colonial Swedish settlers on the Delaware. December 13, the Women's Auxiliary again presented the annual Lucia Fest and Julmarknad at the Museum.

The seventh Nobel Anniversary Dinner arranged by Mrs. Hjordis Swenson was held, as usual, in Hotel Astor in New York on the anniversary of the death of the great Swedish philanthropist, the day when the prizes are awarded overseas. The emphasis of the evening was on peace, and the speakers included many famous Nobel Prize winners and governmental officials, as well as Dr. Rufus M. Jones, Chairman of the American Friends Service Committee, which that day shared the 1947 Peace Prize in Oslo.

The Swedish-American Line is offering six free trips to Scandinavia as prizes for the best essays on *The Influence of Swedish Settlers on a Community or Region*. Particulars of the contest are published on another page. In answer to the popular question "What year will Sweden be ready for tourists?" the REVIEW is informed that 1947 was a record season—48,000 American tourists.

"Norway Night" brought 11,000 visitors to the Norway booth at the 1947 Women's International Exhibition in New York. Much praise is due to Mrs. Lindbergh-Goldberg, who went to Norway last summer to ask for the best. The collection sent over by Norsk Brukskunst specialized in silver, ceramics, textiles, and furniture. Many visitors expressed the hope that a shop may be established in New York for the sale of such objects from Norway. Mrs. Lindbergh-Goldberg and the Norwegian American Women's Committee of which she is president are helpfully affording hospitality to our students from Norway.

Among the musicians on tour in America are Gunnar Knudsen, violinist, who opened in the Town Hall, December 11, and Agnes Sundgren, soprano, who recited in the Barbizon Plaza, New York, December 14.

Worcester, Massachusetts, is one of our chief centers of interest in Swedish arts. Visitors to New York in search of

certain Swedish ceramics, glass, and furniture for Christmas presents were disappointed this year but hope to find them on tour to Sweden. In October, Worcester Art Museum put on a special show of Swedish decorative arts imported in co-operation with the Swedish Institute in Stockholm. December 6, Mr. Aldus C. Higgins, president of the Museum, was presented with the insignia of Knight of the Vasa Order by the Swedish Consul General at a dinner in the Worcester Memorial Auditorium given by the Norton Company, of which Mr. Higgins is chairman, in celebration of his seventy-fifth birthday. Fifteen hundred of the workers and employees of the company attended. Mr. Higgins has notable works of art from Sweden in his private collection.

Uppsala University has received a donation of fifty thousand dollars for visiting lecturers in the humanities during the next five years from the New York importer of Swedish wood products David Samuel Gottesman. The contribution is a thank offering for Sweden's aid to Jews on the occasion of the celebration of the forty years of King Gustaf's reign in Sweden. Mr. Gottesman has been a contributor to the Fellowships maintained by the American-Scandinavian Foundation for Americans to study in Sweden.

A dramatization of Danish Folk High Schools was broadcast from New York, November 13, by the students of Radio Workshop. Edwin S. Burdell, Director of the Cooper Union, delivered the introduction.

"The Perpetual Mayor" of a model American city, Tucson, Arizona—the architect Henry Olsen Jaastad—has refused to run for reelection for an eighth term. He was honored by a public banquet. Mayor Jaastad insisted on "pay as you go,"—his city doubled population during his administration and, though out of debt, is rich in new public works. Mr. Jaastad was born in 1872, on Gaarden Jaastad in Hardanger, Norway.



Halmrast Studio

"CAMP LITTLE NORWAY ASSOCIATION" IN MINNEAPOLIS

September 22, 1947, members were decorated with the Haakon VII Liberty Cross for their war services to Norway. Seated left to right: Mr. Albert Lindholm, chairman of the Association; Dr. Ivar Sivertsen, medical examiner to candidates for Camp Little Norway; Consul General Th. Siqueland, who presented the decorations; Norwegian Vice Consul Per C. Prøitz

Mr. Erik Krag, Secretary-Treasurer of the Gjoa Foundation of San Francisco, announces an appropriation by the Park Commission supplemented by private donations and the Norwegian Government for the restoration of "Gjoa," the ship in which Roald Amundsen made the Northwest Passage from 1903 to 1905. The ship is now in a temporary shed in the Golden Gate Park. Norwegian Consul General Jorgen Galbe is President of the Gjoa Foundation and the special committee consists of A. Aronsen, A. F. Pillsbury, Arne C. Storen, W. A. Baker, Christian Blom, and Olaf Carlsen.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Denmark, The Most Reverend Theodore Suhr, visited America in the autumn to attend the consecration of a Danish-Amer-

ican Benedictine monk, Father Ansgar Nelson, as Catholic Bishop of Sweden.

Erik J. Friis, who succeeded Carl Norman as Business Manager of the Publications Department of The American-Scandinavian Foundation, contributes a weekly column on sports to *The Brooklyn Spectator*.

October 7 Swedish delegates carried to Dr. Hagbard Brase of Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas, the decoration of the Royal Swedish Order of Vasa. En route they called on Governor Frank Carlson of Kansas. Dr. Brase is a native of Sweden who came to America in 1900. He has conducted the Easter Oratorios at Lindsborg, now as famous as the Moravian Oratorios at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

THE AMERICAN SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

*For better intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples,
by means of interchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information*

ESTABLISHED BY NIELS FOULSON, IN 1911

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Royal Patrons

"Heartfelt thanks kind wishes—Gustaf" was the radiogram in reply to our felicitations to His Majesty King Gustaf V on the fortieth anniversary of his coronation as King of Sweden.

Trustees

WILLIAM HOVGAARD, Charter Trustee of the Foundation, celebrated his ninetieth birthday November 28. He received telegrams and letters of congratulations from friends at home and abroad, including admirals of the American Navy and his pupils in Naval Construction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1902-1933. Professor Hovgaard was for many years chairman of the interchange of students maintained by the Foundation. In reply to our greetings the Foundation received from him the following telegram: "Please give my thanks to The American-Scandinavian Foundation for their cordial greetings and good wishes on my ninetieth birthday. It is my hope that the Foundation will now enter a brilliant future."

LITHGOW OSBORNE, President of the Foundation, last autumn made a tour of the Chapters of the Foundation in Illinois, Minnesota, Washington, California, and Nebraska. He was warmly received by the Chapters and other groups which he addressed, and received promises of support for the work of the Foundation. In an address in San Francisco he pointed out the example of the Scandinavian nations in solving labor problems. "Scandinavian labor has experienced full control of government machinery," he said. "It has learned to see labor's problems as part of the nation's problems. It is not merely a question of fewer working hours and more pay with them."

HENRY GODDARD LEACH, President Emeritus of the Foundation, in September and October gave two courses of twenty-eight lectures as Visiting Professor of Scandinavian Civilization at the University of Kansas City. In October he lectured in seven universities and colleges in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Wisconsin. In November and December, at the invita-

tion of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, he lectured on "Democracy" to the branches of the Institute across the continent from Victoria to Halifax. He also addressed thirteen Canadian Clubs and six universities as well as the Kiwanis Club of Montreal and the Gyro and Rotary Clubs of Halifax. He gave, in all, forty-six lectures, in all provinces of Canada except Prince Edward Island, and found everywhere an eager interest in Scandinavian affairs.

HAROLD CLAYTON UREY, Vice President of the Foundation, at the invitation of Danmark Amerika Fondet, lectured on Atomic Fission last autumn in the leading institutes of learning of Scandinavia. His hopeful remarks on the future possibility of atomic energy were front-page news not only in the Scandinavian but the English-language press of the world.

Students

October 7 the President of the Foundation and Mr. Laurence Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Relations, signed an agreement on cooperative action.

Henceforth the Institute will assume the chief burden of the placement in colleges and universities of Scandinavian students coming to this country as Fellows or Honorary Fellows. All applicants will, however, continue to be screened by the Foundation's overseas affiliates, and the Foundation will act in an advisory and consultative capacity in all matters relating to students from Scandinavia under its aegis.

Twenty-one Scandinavian high school students were brought by the Scandinavian Airlines for an American tour in January and February under the joint auspices of the *New York Herald Tribune*, The American-Scandinavian Foundation, and the Metropolitan School Study Council. They attended many schools on the Atlantic Seaboard, and resided in the homes

of American high school students. The students were selected by the Foundation's Affiliates overseas as the result of a contest that included essays on the theme "The World You Want." Six students each were chosen from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, as well as three from Finland.

Applications for Foundation Fellowships for Americans to study in the Scandinavian countries 1948-1949 must be filed at the New York office of the Foundation before March 15. Several of the Fellowships provide stipends of \$2,000. Posters announcing these Fellowships are on the bulletin boards of American universities, colleges, and institutes of technology.

King Gustaf V Fellowships

In the academic year 1948-1949 a new group of stipends will be offered by the Foundation under the name of King Gustaf V Fellowships. There will be four of these for the study in Sweden of the Swedish language, history, art, literature, government, social sciences, and economics. A qualification for eligibility of an applicant, in addition to being a U.S. citizen, is a working knowledge of Swedish, based on at least one year's study of the language in an established course, or the equivalent.

The establishment of these scholarships is an interesting aftermath of war conditions. In the days of the blockade, the Swedish Government Cargo Clearance Committee made arrangements so that Americans of Swedish descent could send transblockade packages of coffee to their kinfolk in Sweden. When the war ended and the need for the arrangement ceased, the Cargo Clearance Committee found itself with a cash balance of something over \$36,000.00. The Swedish Government authorized the use of this sum for scholarships to Sweden for students of the Swedish language in American universities and colleges. It was decided to place ad-



American-Swedish News Exchange, Inc.

AMERICAN VETERANS FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF STOCKHOLM

Five of the Students Screened by the Foundation

ministration of the fund and the Fellowships in the hands of ASF. His Majesty King Gustaf of Sweden has graciously assented to having the fellowships bear his name, and they will be listed accordingly on the Foundation's announcement.

The Fellowships will carry grants of \$2,000.00 each. Following the indicated wishes of the Swedish Government, it is planned to have about four of these fellowships a year as long as the fund lasts, or probably five years. The ceremony of handing over the check by a representative of the Swedish Embassy at Washington to President Osborne took place January 15, 1948.

Courses for American Students at Copenhagen

Plans for special courses at the University of Copenhagen, given in English, for American students, have been under discussion for some months between the University authorities and DAS and Profes-

sor Harald Ingholt of Yale, who visited Denmark last summer. The project has now received the approval of the University authorities. ASF will be asked to process applicants and to carry out the management of the project under the direction of a committee of American and Danish officials and educators under the chairmanship of Ambassador Kauffmann. The Foundation will be represented by President Osborne. This committee will make final selections on the basis of recommendations by a small screening committee. A committee in Denmark on which DAS will be represented will oversee the Danish end of the project. It is expected that about forty American students will leave in September to attend these courses, which will include the Danish language, Danish Life and Thought but will, in particular, cover the social sciences as practised in Denmark.

Most of those accepted will presumably be graduate students who desire either a

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final year of study abroad, with an opportunity for a more intimate knowledge of the civilization of a progressive European democratic country, or students who can make the courses serve as a first year of work towards a doctorate. However, exceptional Juniors and Seniors will be considered.

Those wishing to apply should write for blanks to the ASF. Applications will not be accepted after April 1, 1948.

Labor Fellows

As a result of a cooperative effort on the part of ASF, DAS, NAF, Harvard University, trade union leaders of Norway and Denmark, and private donors of funds, there are two representatives of Scandinavian trade unions participating in the Trade Union Fellowship Program at Harvard University. One is Harry Klausen, Secretary of the Norwegian Transport Workers' union, and the other is Edvard Christensen, economist on the staff of the Copenhagen *Socialdemokraten*. Mr. Christensen is a Fellow and Mr. Klausen an Honorary Fellow of the Foundation. Particular credit for the success of this project is due to Mr. Walter N. Galenson, formerly Labor Attaché at the U.S. Embassy at Oslo, who is at present an Instructor at Harvard assigned to the Trade Union Fellowship Program. Mr. Galenson carried on the negotiations with Harvard which resulted in financial scholarship assistance and also, during a trip to Scandinavia last summer, with the trade union leaders in Norway and Denmark.

Nobel Fete

The fourth annual reception of The American-Scandinavian Foundation to Nobel Prizemen in cooperation with the Nobel Foundation of Stockholm was held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Nobel's birthday, October 21. Some seven hundred guests attended, including many Nobel Prizemen and Delegates of the United Nations. The President of the Founda-

tion presided, and Hon. Allen W. Dulles, President of the Council on Foreign Relations, acted as toastmaster. The chief speakers were Hon. Trygve Lie, Governor Harold Stassen, and Professor Harlow Shapley.

The William Henry Schofield Library

Some 390 new volumes were presented to the Foundation Library in 1947 by publishers and private donors. Among the sets were eight volumes on Swedish churches, four volumes on Swedish castles, three volumes on Danish castles, Troels-Lund's *Dagligt liv i Norden* and Nansen's *Fram over Polhavet*.

Publications

In December the Foundation added another to its published books: *The Life and Times of Tycho Brahe*, by John Allyn Gade. The Trustees have authorized publicity in 1948 on a self-supporting basis. Subscription to the REVIEW has been raised to \$3.00 and Regular Associate's dues to \$5.00. Circulars have been mailed to 22,000 libraries, inviting them to purchase those of our seventy books and thirty-five volumes of the REVIEW that are not yet out of print. Happily the number of our Sustaining Associates (700 in 1947) who subscribe \$10.00 annually to support our publications, as well as Life Associates who receive all our books, has greatly increased in recent years. The book scheduled for 1948 is *A History of Norway* by Karen Larsen.

Present American Fellows Overseas

HERMAN ASTRUP LARSEN, 1947-1948
Frederic Schaefer Fellow in theology to Norway, preached at special Thanksgiving Day services of the American Embassy in Oslo. Dr. Larsen is a nephew of the late editor of THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW, Hanna Astrup Larsen. He has been a missionary since 1940 and is at present investigating the history, organization, and methods of Scandinavian Mission Societies.

SERENUS GLEN PAULSEN, First American Former Fellows Fellow, is studying architecture at the Royal Academy of Art in Stockholm. "In my field," he reports, "there is no better way to learn and understand a way of building than by living and talking with the people who have created it. The way of life of the Swedish people is very aptly reflected in the architecture. This is nowhere better illustrated than in the orderly planning of Stockholm's newest suburbs where everyone enjoys the advantages of sunlight, air, and nature."

Former Fellows

HOWARD JOHNSON, American Fellow to Denmark 1946-1947 and 1947-1948, has contributed an article in Danish to *Kirken and Tiden* (1947. IV) on the Anglican Church in America.

JANE LUNDBLAD, Swedish Fellow to U.S.A. 1945-1946, has published her inaugural dissertation at the University of Uppsala, *Nathaniel Hawthorne and European Literary Tradition* (The American Institute in the University of Uppsala, 1947, 196 pp. Price \$2.50).

ERIK WAHLGREN, American Fellow to Sweden 1946-1947, has been appointed for three years University Lector in American English at the University of Uppsala.

ELLEN JOHNSON, American Fellow to Sweden 1946-1947, has put on an important exhibition of one hundred drawings of the Swedish painter Ernst Josephson at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, in the Dudley Peter Allen Memorial Art Museum of which she is librarian. Her beautiful catalogue will be mailed by Oberlin on request if the edition is not exhausted. By some critics Ernst Josephson is called Sweden's greatest artist.

LEONARD SILK, American Fellow to Sweden 1946-1947, has contributed to

The South Atlantic Quarterly (October) an important article on "The Postwar Program of Swedish Labor." Dr. Silk won his doctorate from Duke University last spring on the basis of a monograph on Swedish Housing. He is now Associate Professor of Economics in the University of Maine.

HENNING LARSEN, American Fellow to Norway 1923-1924, is now Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences in the University of Illinois.

California Chapter

More than one hundred attended the Chapter Dinner in Berkeley on November 17. The Chapter was stimulated by the visit of President Osborne.

Chicago Chapter

"Denmark in Summer," a new color film from Denmark was presented to our members on October 7 by Aage Jessen, photographer, and Solvig Eriksen, journalist, both of Copenhagen.

Before a gathering in the Woodrow Wilson Room on the evening of October 16, Mrs. Betzy Kjelsberg of Oslo discussed "The New Social Laws of Norway." Films illustrating her lecture were shown. The Chapter also sponsored a large public lecture by Mrs. Kjelsberg on women's health organizations in Norway.

Mr. Lithgow Osborne, President of the Foundation, visited Chicago in October and November. On October 25, forty of the Scandinavian students and professors living in this area had the opportunity of meeting him at a sherry party in the Lounge of the International Relations Center, the headquarters of the Chapter. On November 24, at a Chapter luncheon attended by over a hundred members, Mr. Osborne was guest of honor and speaker. He described the Scandinavian countries as the finest example of democracy in Europe, and stated that we are on the eve of a vastly increased appreciation of the

Scandinavian countries. Terming himself a "professional Scandinavian" he spoke of his great interest in the promotion of cultural relations between Scandinavia and the U.S. To the present activities of the Foundation he would like to add the promotion of an exchange of industrial Fellows and an interchange of persons, such as between the representatives of labor unions of Scandinavia and this country. The Foundation will act as a middleman to complement and supplement every effort for the interchange of ideas, and will "build the bridge of friendship and sympathy to Scandinavia ever more firmly and widely so that more and more people and ideas can pass across it."

The Chapter arranged for the Christmas entertainment in private homes of dozens of Scandinavian students in the Chicago area. A list of these students, professors, and trainees was mailed to prospective hosts.

Dana Chapter

Dana College was honored to have Dr. Henry Goddard Leach as a guest on September 28 and 29. Dr. Leach opened the Dana Lyceum and Lecture Series with his lecture on the subject of "Employers' Unions," emphasizing the success of this, to us novel, type of association in Scandinavia.

At the informal *kaffebord* which followed in the reception room of the women's hall, members of the local chapter had an opportunity to become acquainted with the kindly scholar. Members of this chapter are predominantly Danish-American and were impressed by his knowledge of and insight into the history of their group.

Dr. Leach was a most gracious guest and spoke freely of his impressions of the college, noting especially the "clear-eyed, clean-cut vitality of the student group." As he left the Omaha airport to return to his lecture series at the University of Kansas City, he characterized

Dana as "the stronghold of all that is finest in the Danish-American tradition."

In November the Chapter was host to the new President of the Foundation, Hon. Lithgow Osborne, who emphasized the responsibility of the Foundation as the coordinator and cooperating agency for intellectual interchange between the United States and Scandinavia.

Minnesota Chapter

President Osborne addressed the Chapter on October 29 on the policy and position of the Foundation. A new set of by-laws of the Chapter was adopted. Louis W. Hill, Jr., was elected temporary president to serve until the annual meeting in March, 1948, and Mr. E. L. Tvetene was elected secretary.

New York Chapter

Under the vigorous aegis of President Sven Holst-Knudsen the Chapter is conducting a season of reception of distinguished guests and social functions. The Social Committee assisted the Foundation in organizing the Fourth Nobel Fête on the birthday of the great Swedish philanthropist, October 21, attended by some seven hundred guests. November 14 the Chapter held a Social Evening at Sherry's to meet Scandinavian Delegates to U.N. and the Consuls-General. Miss Ella Peaters entertained as diseuse and Mr. Freddie Albeck as singer. December 17 the Chapter held its Annual Christmas Dinner, with songs by Mme. Povla Frijsh, accompanied by Miss Lucy Brown. The Maurice Wolfsie Orchestra gave an unusually festive accompaniment to the hours of dancing. The Norwegian Folk Dancers, in their colorful costumes, danced and sang under the leadership of Mr. Bolstad. Among the guests were Ambassador and Mrs. Osborne, representatives from the Scandinavian Consulates, Peter Freuchen, the explorer and author, and several Fellows of the Foundation.



The Life and Times of Tycho Brahe, by John Allyn Gade. *Princeton University Press for the American-Scandinavian Foundation.* 1947. 209 pp. Price \$3.50.

The career of the fabulous Tycho is known, in rudest outline, to every astronomer. Capt. Gade's narrative is more than this, because it gives the background against which the tempestuous genius worked and wandered. While one may not gain greater sympathy for Tycho from this thorough story, he will be led to a more honest evaluation of Tycho as a man.

His "fantastic, Hans Christian Andersen fairy-tale castle," Uraniborg, really lives in this book, as do his wife Kirstine and his sister Sophie. Tycho becomes a man in a setting of history, instead of a legendary cantankerous old man with a queer set of whiskers. This undoubtedly will make the book important to all who are interested in Scandinavian life and customs, as well as culture, in the sixteenth century.

Tycho is an important link in a great chain of scientists. Copernicus before him and Kepler, Galileo, and Isaac Newton after him complete the chain of founders of modern astronomy and mechanics. Tycho's honesty in rejecting the Copernican heliocentric theory was unfortunately greater than his confidence that future mechanicians would be able to improve on his fantastically great and careful instruments. He was vain, but almost all great men have had the courage of their convictions, and have only succeeded better than Tycho in concealing their ambitions from their fellows.

Without the observations of Tycho, there would have been no Kepler to describe the most exquisite laws of motions of the planets, and to lay before Newton all that was needed for promulgating the one integrating law of all—that of the universal gravitation. Without Tycho, there would have been no Kepler, and Newton's stature would not have been so great. It is a just circumstance that the five men of the chain were of different nationalities—Polish, Danish, German, Italian, and English. The universality of science has always mocked national boundaries. It is a healthy thing to have anniversaries such as the quadricentennial of Tycho, who was born in 1546, to remind us to pay homage to true genius from every land.

It is not necessary to pick out of Capt. Gade's book the good parts and those that aren't so good. Let it suffice to say that to all who are interested in Tycho as a man and scientist, and to those who would like to know

the customs of his day, the book is indispensable.

ROY K. MARSHALL, *Director*
The Fels Planetarium of
The Franklin Institute

A Second Book of Danish Verse. Translation by Charles Wharton Stork. *Princeton University Press for The American-Scandinavian Foundation.* 1947. 155 pp. Price \$2.50.

A Book of Danish Verse, compiled for The Foundation by the American poets S. Foster Damon and Robert Silliman Hillyer, unhappily proved too popular and is long since out of print. Now another American poet, Charles Wharton Stork, has translated a second volume of Danish lyrics. This second book is, to me, like a pleasant, leisurely cross-country walk through the little country of Denmark. The wholesome philosophy of love, love of life, country, and God is the theme which serves as a golden lace to bind them all together.

Although the language is unmusical and unresonant (and allowing for even greater losses in translation), the verses have a tumbling rhythm and a boon of sensuous inspiration which lends a billow-like buoyancy to the broken meter.

The most frequent characteristic of this collection is the sameness of theme in many verses. Probably the greatest number of poems are built around love: love of womanly beauty, love of the billow-swept shoreline, love of the meadowed fields and graceful beech groves. Many of the poems are odes to the rose or other aesthetically esteemed flowers.

The beauty of woman and the ageless constancy of her lover's passion and devotion is sung beautifully by many of the poets. Two of the best are "Diminuendo" by Kristensen, and "Oh, it is wrought," by Ernst von der Recke.

Knud Rahbek's "Drinking Song" is a refreshing and humorous insight of the Dane's self-analysis and just pride in the clever strategy to import the fine French wines in the early ages. In another illustration of the versatility of the writers is the insertion of several clever sketches such as Kaj Munk's "For Shame," an account of the parrots in the zoological birdhouse.

The love of nature and beauty of it are expressed very poetically by Aakjaer in his "The Oats," wherein the oats describe their seed tassels as pigtailed and pealing bells. Aakjaer also has portrayed very humorously the perennial theme of the shy country maid and the love-sick yokel who woos her in the "The Rye Field."

In the most recently composed poems of a national theme there is a natural melancholy created by the invasion of Germany, but always it is challenged by a call to arms or a prophecy of the reward of courage. There is never a rebuke of the aggressor or any hint of hatred as one would expect, but rather an as-

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One of the most beautiful and most successfully rhymed works in the collection is "The Flowers of Nazareth," the story of the infinite compassion of Jesus as a child. There are very few poems in the group which have a religious strain; rather one has the feeling that the philosophy conveyed is that wholeness of life and supreme joy are to be sought and found in this world.

Noticeably lacking is any idea of satire, decadence of morals, or ill-will toward anyone or any conditions. The philosophy is subtly woven into the agricultural landscapes, and freedom of expression is given full reign in the greater freedom of broken meter.

A calm contentment sweeps over the reader; the contentment of full, rich, and clean living; of mother's pride and child's faith; of ageless meadows; of peace with God and fellow men.

DORIS JEANNE CRANFILL

13 Danish Tales. By Mary C. Hatch. Illustrated by Edgun. *Harcourt, Brace.* 1947. 169 pp. Price \$2.50.

Once upon a time there were thirteen Danish fairy tales. They were first translated by J. C. Bay and published in America in 1899. Now a good fairy named Miss Mary Hatch has retold them and we all are very glad she did!

These thirteen little folktales for children are absolutely delightful. Written in a simple, vigorous, and modern style each and every one still has the old magic of "once upon a time." Some of the stories sound familiar, as so many fairy tales do, dealing with various versions of the "ugly duckling," "the third son," or "the little tailor who became a wealthy man." But Miss Hatch gives even the familiar a fresh approach with her vital and charming style.

But many of the stories will be new to the American child and utterly absorb him. "The Princess Who Always Believed What She Heard" is one of these. Her father, the king of course, in desperation finally proclaims that anyone who can make his daughter say, "It's a lie," shall have her hand in marriage and half the kingdom! And wait till you meet Hans Humdrum and "the troll who ran wildly about looking for his lost pigs"! No matter what your age you won't be able to put this little volume down.

All the stories end happily as good fairy stories should. Kindness is always rewarded, and those whom the world calls stupid are proved very bright indeed or given so much happiness it doesn't make much difference anyway.

Miss Mary Hatch should certainly be rewarded herself for retelling these wonderful tales in such a delightful manner.

ANNIS LEACH YOUNG

Saga in Steel and Concrete. Norwegian Engineers in America. By Kenneth Bjork. *Norwegian-American Historical Association, Northfield, Minnesota.* 1947. 504 pp. Price \$4.00.

The Norwegian-American Historical Association was organized in 1925 for the purpose of gathering and publishing information about Americans of Norwegian birth and descent. During the whole period since then, Dean Theodore C. Blegen of the University of Minnesota has been the managing editor of the Association, which has published twenty-eight important volumes and has been described as the best and most efficient of all American historical societies.

It is safe to say that this excellent story of Norwegian engineers in America will rank highly as an historical document. A technical journal has termed the book a "monumental work," and anyone who has occasion to read through it will agree with this description. In a more or less indefinite manner we have long known that these engineers have played an important and distinguished part in the building up of America during the past seventy years, and here we have the explicit record to prove it. The author, who is Professor of History in Saint Olaf College, estimates the number of Norwegian engineers who have come to America at not less than nine hundred. The Norwegian group in the United States may indeed take pride in the brilliant achievements of its engineers. The American-Scandinavian Foundation may likewise feel happy in the fact that several of its Fellows from Norway have become prominent engineers in America, and that a member of its Board of Trustees, E. A. Cappelen Smith, is said to be an "engineering giant."

The author shows that these engineers from Norway were not only well grounded professionally but that they were also men of vision who advanced the science of engineering. Some of them became so outstanding that it was a public recommendation for a young engineer to proclaim that he was a Norwegian.

Professor Bjork has been commissioned by the Association to write a history of Norwegians on the Pacific coast and given a year's leave of absence by St. Olaf College.

A. N. RYGG

Sweden Past and Present. Published by the Swedish Tourist Traffic Association. *Bonnier.* 1947. 192 pp. Price \$4.50.

Gösta Lundquist has edited one of the best of the illustrated books about Sweden. Its alluring illustrations, intimate and monumental, historic and contemporary, will entice thousands of Americans to this modern Hellas of beauty. Style is the token of Swedish civilization.

Sweden. Photographs by K. W. Gullers.
Text by Howard E. Reichardt. *Ziff-Davis.*
New York. 1947. 96 pp. Price \$4.00.

Here is a photo story of one of the world's most advanced and enlightened countries, Sweden. Karl W. Gullers has used the modern techniques of photography to make this superb documentary of his native land. His pictures show a vivid cross-section of the life and activities of the Swedish people and bring out the magnificent beauty of the land in which they live.

Mr. Gullers takes his camera into all by-ways of Swedish life. He examines farms and forests, cities and harbors, industries, consumer cooperatives, physical training, organized medical care, and sports. We are given a glimpse of Swedish art and handicraft, opera, the ballet, and, of course throughout, the breathtaking landscape itself. One is impressed with many things: the strength and good looks of the people, the beautiful children of Sweden, the country's cleanliness, everyone's love of the outdoors and of simple pleasures, and the Swede's casual efficiency at all sports.

Mr. Reichardt's text is rich in vital and fundamental facts. Sweden's Cooperative movement is explained clearly, one learns how the government works, about the position of labor, and is even given a short history of Sweden.

In this magnificent book Karl W. Gullers gives eloquent proof that he is a great photographer and that Sweden is one of the most vital and beautiful countries in the world.

ANNIS LEACH YOUNG

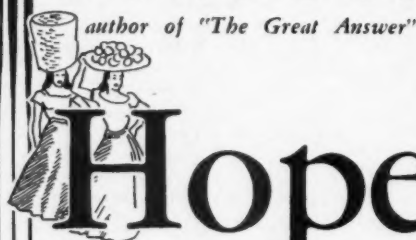
Transfer Point. By Kathryn Forbes. *Harcourt, Brace.* 1947. 195 pp. Price \$2.75.

Kathryn Forbes, whose nostalgic "Mama's Bank Account," depicted the travails and travesties of a Norwegian family in San Francisco, has scored another triumph in her latest novel, "Transfer Point."

San Francisco again supplies the locale for this story setting. This time, we follow the life of ten-year-old Allie Barton, a product of poverty and a broken home. Allie is the possessor of an extraordinary sense of drama, and it is her habit to "sneak" rides on the cable cars of the city to seek escape from the commonplace world of a boardinghouse, where gentlemen boarders sometimes display too much affection towards her beautiful mother, to the world of her impractical father, whose tales of his boyhood in an old gold mining town provide food for lonely Allie's prolific imagination.

The one weakness in the plot lies in the shift from a truly deep analysis to a rather sketchy background of what could have been an exciting account of one of the most thrilling periods of American history, the California gold rush days. Although the heroine is pathetic and winning, she does not bear the slightest resemblance to Hollywood's saccharine conception of a "sweet little girl." On the

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contrary, Miss Forbes has presented an adult treatment of the world of a confused child, torn between her parents, struggling to be loyal to both, and shifting frequently from child-like devotion to an almost maternal anxiety.

Miss Forbes tells Allie's story with a moving quality and with those simple details of homely, everyday living which so endeared "Mama's Bank Account" to readers and playgoers. There can be little doubt that Allie's dreams were those of the author's own childhood. The portrayal of a sensitive child trying to understand the "grownup" world of struggling people worried about their jobs, saving pennies and sometimes losing their dignity, was probably the very struggle in the author's childhood which enabled her to produce such a poignant and tender story.

BARBARA S. LAWSON

Swedish Food: *Esseltes Goteborgsindustrier AB Gothenburg, Sweden. 1947. 157 pp. Price Swedish Crowns 12.50.*

This careful and detailed cook book makes it possible for one to prepare 200 of the best Swedish dishes, breads, and cookies in any American kitchen. Every dish is within the scope of the average person. The recipes in this book are clear and exact, and many of the dishes are illustrated by photographs, some of which are in beautiful and mouth-watering color. The amounts in the recipes are given in American standard measurements. Furthermore, all the recipes have been tested by the Home Economics Department of the publisher.

The different dishes of the Smörgåsbord are given in great detail and will seem particularly enticing to the American housewife. Certain fundamental main courses differ from our similar dishes mostly in the amount of spices, onions, or oil used in the recipe. The Swedish cookies and cakes look absolutely delicious, and many party menus are given for which the Swedes are famous. The fish dishes are particularly inviting.

ANNIS LEACH YOUNG

BOOK NOTES

Norwegian Culture, a List of Books and Periodicals, in the Library of Congress, compiled during the war years by Sigmund Skard, now Professor of American Literature in the University of Oslo, may be procured in photoduplication, 231 sheets, at \$90 a set plus \$1 to cover shipping charges. A sample page will be furnished free on request. Orders and inquiries should be addressed to the Photoduplication Service, The Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C.

Joseph A. Weingarten has issued in offprint *A Tentative Bibliography of Scandinavian Drama*. It aims to include all Scandinavian plays since 1850, together with translations and productions in America, England, France, and Germany. (New York. 1947. 44 pp. Price \$1.)

LATEST BOOKS RECEIVED FROM NORWAY

Chr. S. Oftedal: *TVERS OVER ATLANTEREN*. A report on his recent trip to U.S.A. Bd. \$2.80
S. Christensen: *MOR MARIA*. Novel. Winner of the Scandinavian Prize. Bd. \$3.25
Arne Skouen: *FEST I PORT DES GALETS*. Novel. Northern Prize Winner. Bd. \$3.25
A. Benterud: *CAMILLA COLLETT, En skjebne og et livsverk*. Bd. \$3.95
Nordahl Grieg: *SAMLEDE VERKER*. Minneutgaven. Bd. in shirting \$17.50, bd. in leather \$21.70
Sigrid Undset: *MIDDELALDER-ROMANER*. 10 vols. Leather bd. \$26.50
Francis Bull: *VERDENSLITTERATURENS HISTORIE*. Bd. \$8.80
Mikkjel Fønhus: *TROLLELGEN*. Ill. by Ridley Borchgrevink. Leather bd. \$4.75
M. Haalke: *KAJA AUGUSTA*. Novel. Bd. \$3.65
Arne Vaagen: *VEIEN TILBAKE ER VEIEN FREM*. Novel. Bd. \$3.50

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BONNIER'S

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Flight Against the Wind, by Karen Hansen (New York. 1947. The Odyssey Press. 182 pp. Price \$2), is the success story of a refined but plucky Danish girl who threw herself and her career on the American scene and became one of New York's leading designers.

The Viking Society of London has published a translation from the Old Icelandic of *The Story of Rauth and His Sons*, by J. E. Turville-Petre.

Ejnar Munksgaards Forlag of Copenhagen has issued *Udvalgte Episer*, by Gudmund Schütte (1947. 610 pp. Price Kr. 24). Dr. Schütte is a champion of the superiority of Old Scandinavian civilization. In many works he classifies the Scandinavians not as members of the Germanic but the Gothonic community of nations. He has defined the now accepted dates of the historic background of Volsung legend. The Geats of *Beowulf*, according to Dr. Schütte, were Jutes of Jutland, not Göts of Sweden. In America the voluminous works of this eminent Danish philologist are best represented in the private collection of Dr. H. G. Leach.

The first volume of *Studia Norvegica, Ethnologica & Folkhistoristica* has been published in English text by H. Aschehoug & Co. (W. Nygaard) in Oslo (1946). This series is of global importance to students of ethnology and folklore. It is edited by three eminent scholars—Reidar Th. Christiansen, Nils Lid, and Knut Liestøl. Dr. Liestøl contributes Section 1. *Scottish and Norwegian Ballads* and Section 3. *Draumkvaede*. He translates into English this important mediaeval Norwegian dream poem and reviews the vision literature of the Middle Ages.

Elementary Spoken Swedish (60 cents) and *Advanced Spoken Swedish* (\$2.00) by Martin Söderbäck of North Park College are now published by Augustana Book Concern, Rock Island, Illinois. These practical primers bring Swedish still closer to the average American student.

The September issue of the magazine *Commentary* contained a brief history of the Jews in Denmark by Hans Bendix very properly entitled "Denmark: Oasis of Decency."

"Industrial Relations in Denmark" (83 pp.) issued by *Socialt Tidsskrift* (6 Slotsholmsgade, Copenhagen K. Free copies in limited number on request) is an invaluable summary of the remarkable agreements and laws that regulate collective bargaining in a land preeminent for its solution of labor problems.

The great monograph *Social Denmark* (475 pp.) complete with English text and copious illustrations, previously reviewed, a source of Dr. Leach's lectures in 1947 in forty states and all provinces of Canada except Prince Edward Island, is now available for purchase by American libraries and private persons as long as the edition permits from Crown Publishers, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N.Y. Price \$6.00.

The Life and Times of TYCHO BRAHE

By JOHN ALLYNE GADE

This authentic and picturesque account of Tycho Brahe's life throws an illuminating light on his day and age, the adventurous sixteenth century. The stormy life of this eccentric Danish nobleman and scientist makes for absorbing reading as presented by John Allyn Gade, author of *Cathedrals of Spain* and *Christian IV*.

Tycho Brahe's youth and university studies, the duel that lost his nose, his marriage for love, the building of the fabulous observatories on the island of Hveen, his astronomical discoveries, and his exile in Prague are vividly related in this fascinating biography.

This book was written to commemorate the 400th anniversary of one of Scandinavia's great scientists. It makes both informative and entertaining reading for those interested in biography, in astronomy, or in a study of the customs of the sixteenth century.

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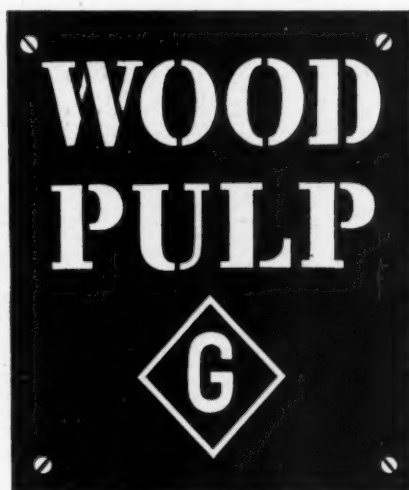
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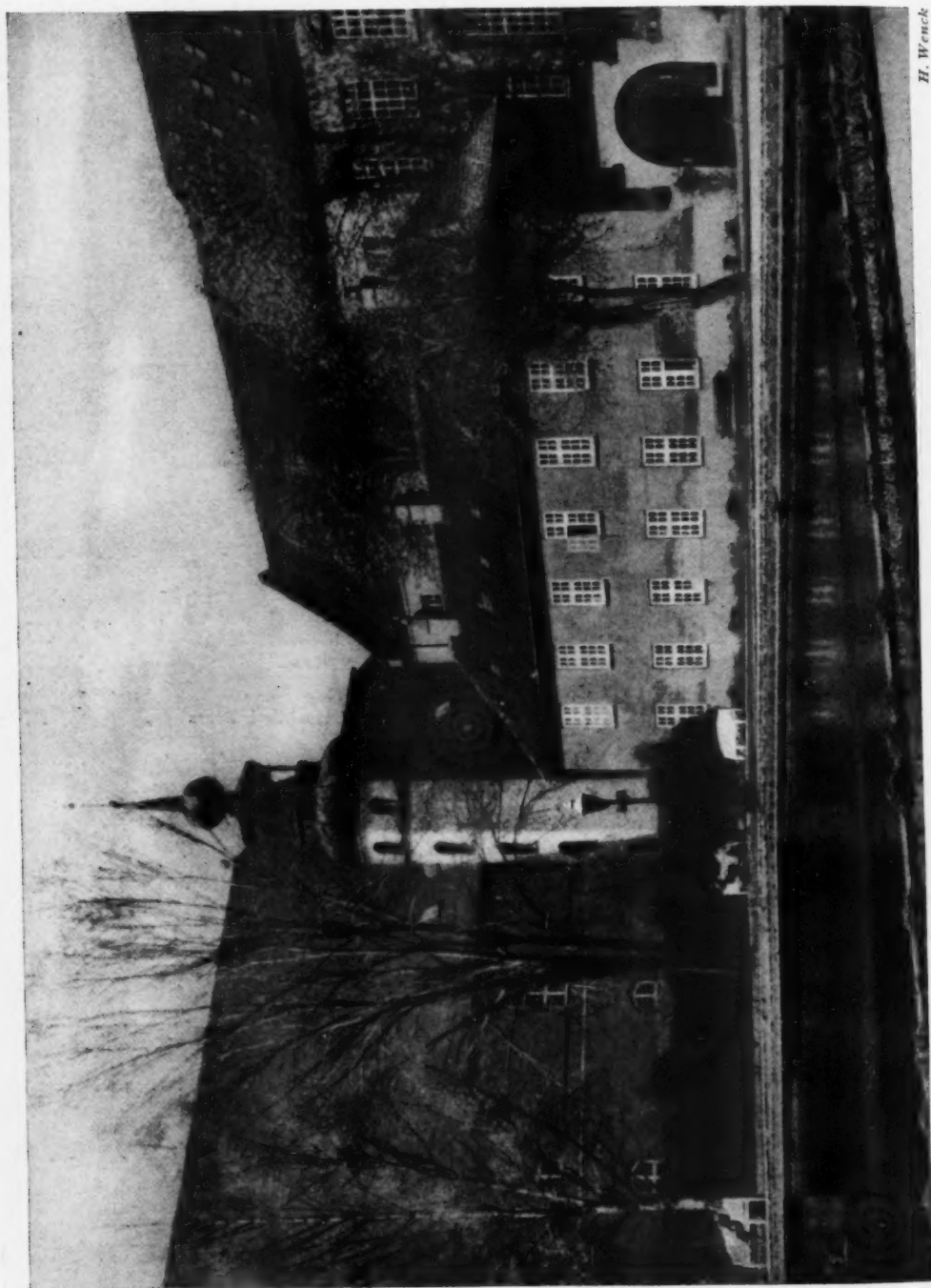
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